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# United Kingdom Wages Are Credited to Organization

## BRITISH MINERS INDORSE CLOSER UNITY OF UNIONS

**Greater Support of Each Others' Demands Is Urged by Speaker at Federation Conference Recently Held in Scarborough**

### RESOLUTION PASSED

(Special to the Monitor)

SCARBOROUGH, England.—In the presidential address delivered at the miners' federation conference at Scarborough, Mr. Smillie spoke of the strike method of enforcing labor demands.

In refutation of the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Snowden, that the minimum wage act passed last year had given the miners more in increased wages than all the trade unions had ever done, Mr. Smillie declared that during the last 15 or 20 years, the miners' federation had conferred 100 times more benefit, from the wage point of view, on the mining community than the minimum wage act, and that the act only affected a small number comparatively of individuals, whilst the struggles of trade unionism established the minimum wage principle for all underground workers, the law never touched.

Trade unionism had established a wage 50 per cent higher than it used to be, and this had been done absolutely independently of Parliament.

"If we should consider," Mr. Smillie continued, "that the declaration of a general stoppage is the best way to help our friends, we shall declare it." Though he was not in favor of the stoppage of collieries by a sympathetic strike, yet it was the only weapon in their hands and if they gave up their power to use it they would find themselves in just as unfavorable a position as they had ever been, for the heart of capital was no softer today than it had been at any other time.

Turning to the subject of the condition of affairs in Dublin, Mr. Smillie said that the employers in that city had made up their minds to crush out that form of trade unionism which they called "Lar-kinism" or "syndicalism." He wondered very much whether the Dublin affair was not a part of a far greater movement to crush out the trade union movement altogether.

"We have," he continued, "ominous signs of such a purpose in a great trade movement which is about to be organized with an enormous capital; a movement organized for the avowed purpose of meeting aggressive trade unionism. But we have nothing to fear in an attempt of that kind; rather should we welcome it, for nothing in the world would bring the British worker to his senses more than an organized attempt on the part of the employers to crush out his organization and destroy his right of citizenship."

A subsequent meeting of the federa-

tion put forward by Frank Hodges, South Wales, proposing closer unity between the leading trade unions in support of each other's demands in order that capitalism might be more effectively fought.

In speaking to his resolution Mr. Hodges said that if the three great unions, the railwaymen's, the dockers' and the miners', agreed to unified and simultaneous action, one national strike would take place instead of three and the workers' object would be more likely to be won by a united demand.

Labor organization must be more complete and more scientific in order to deal with the increase in excellence of the capitalist organization. Mr. Burton of Northumberland, the seconder of Mr. Hodges' motion, said he thought the measure would prove its usefulness in preventing strikes rather than in causing them.

What was going on in Dublin was only the beginning of the employers' effort to crush trade unionism. The employers felt that political power was going from their grasp and sooner than loss it they were prepared to take any step. The resolution was passed with only one dissentient voice.

### BEIRUT ORDERED TO PAY LARGE TAX

(Special to the Monitor)

BEIRUT, Syria.—The wealth of the vilayet of Beirut has received a rather unwelcome advertisement in the latest instructions which have been received from the minister of finance in Constantinople. An order has been issued that each month £140,000 are to be sent to the central treasury of the ministry, and that no officials are to be paid until this sum has been despatched.

The Turkish officials are used to administrative orders of this nature, and much of the bad government in the Ottoman empire is due to this very cause, the officials being driven to provide for themselves as best they can.

### PYRITES TREATED FOR TIN PRODUCT

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania.—The profitable treatment of stanniferous pyrites, of which there are huge quantities in the North Dundas district, west coast, is being satisfactorily carried out by calcination at the Boulder mine, under the management of E. Flight.

Writing from Gmunden, the Prince declares that he is of opinion that the promise contained in his statement concerning the military oath made in his letter to the German chancellor, dated April 20, is clear and definite enough to prevent anyone putting a wrong construction on its meaning.

It seems incomprehensible to him, he declares, that anyone can doubt that his promise will also hold good when he becomes a federal prince, because it includes an obligation devolving as a matter of course on any German federal prince. He himself feels bound absolutely and forever by such a promise.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which is semi-official, denies that there is any truth in the account of an interview between the Kaiser's son and Prince Ernst August published by the Frankfurter Nachrichten recently.

The press takes on the whole a favorable view of the situation, and while not expressing the slightest doubt as to the bona fides of the prince, nevertheless draws attention to his failure to renounce forever all claims for himself or his heirs to the kingdom of Hanover. The more

KING ALFONSO PLANS VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain.—According to a report, it is stated that the court of Roumania will receive a visit from King Alfonso before next year.

### SPECULATION IN FUTURES AFFECTS INDIA JUTE PRODUCT

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The Calcutta jute mills show a total profit for the past half-year of 127 lakhs of rupees (nearly £850,000) as compared with 64 lakhs (nearly £427,000) during the corresponding half-year in 1912 and 135 lakhs (nearly £900,000) in the second half of 1912.

The revival in the local manufacturing trade was marked in the first half of 1912, but in the second half the pace was so rapid that the total profit for the year was a record. The year 1913 promised at one time to eclipse even that record, for in the first half the turn over was nearly double that of the previous season.

It is now, however, considered less likely that the figures of 1912 will be attained, owing partly to the unfavorable climatic conditions which have prevailed during the past two months, and also owing to the gigantic increase in the price of raw material. The cost of the raw material has almost doubled during the past three years, and this fact is put down largely to the speculative gambling which has been in progress on the Calcutta market during the past two years.

This gambling element consists very largely of Marwaris, or native brokers, who have demoralized the market by reckless dealing in forward contracts.



Ducal palace at Brunswick, soon to be officially occupied by Prince and Princess Ernst August

### CONSTITUTIONAL SETTLEMENT OF HANOVER QUESTION URGED

**German Press Expresses No Doubt as to Good Faith of Prince Ernst in the Hohenzollern-Guelph Affair but Says Renunciation Applies at Best Only to Himself**

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The Hohenzollern-Guelph affair, which a short time ago appeared to be assuming a threatening aspect, has partially calmed down, owing to an authoritative statement by Prince Ernst August of Cumberland, published in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

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### BRITISH WARCRRAFT GO FOR LOW PRICES AT PUBLIC AUCTION

**Three Submarines of the Holland Type Sold With Two Cruisers and Pair of Battleships**

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTSMOUTH, England.—The first three submarines built for the British navy were sold by public auction recently in Portsmouth dockyard. The vessels were of the Holland type, 63½ feet long and 11 feet 9 inches in beam, with a displacement of 122 tons. Their surface speed was eight knots and the submerged speed five knots, the radius of action being 400 miles. The armament consisted of one torpedo tube.

Such a scheme, he said, would be a magnificent improvement of the River Murray to Wentworth, the junction of the River Darling in New South Wales, a distance from the sea mouth of 521 miles, and would give a locked navigable river for 235 miles from Blanchetown in South Australia to the boundary, and 115 miles from the boundary to Wentworth.

Below Blanchetown to the sea mouth, a distance of 171 miles, the river, and lakes were all naturally permanently navigable. The estimate of the aggregate cost was £1,070,000, of which the works at Lake Victoria would absorb £483,000.

Lake Victoria would be converted into a storage basin with a capacity of 22,000,000 cubic feet—about half the capacity of the original Assouan dam on the Nile. The beginning of the great work was to be the construction of No. 1 weir and lock at Blanchetown, and this was estimated to cost £104,000, and would take about two years to complete. That

weir would pond back the water for a distance of about 70 miles and to within 10 miles of the Waikerie irrigation settlement, and thus make permanently navigable that long and very important stretch of the lower Murray.

In connection with the costly scheme which the South Australian government intend to carry out for the development of the river Murray, it is important that the work of irrigation and reclamation already accomplished on the river within the borders of the state should not be overlooked.

The principal of the existing irrigation settlements is Renmark, which has an area of 5173 acres under irrigation, a population of 2500 and an annual production of a value of £130,000, its chief products being sultanas, currants, raisins, oranges, apricots, peaches, pears, olive oil, lucerne, maize and other fodder plants.

At Berri there is an irrigable area of 6000 acres, of which 1595 acres, divided into 71 blocks, is now under irrigation, and the settlers are making rapid progress with planting. At Waikerie and Ramco the irrigated land totals 2520 acres, some of which already produce very large crops of the finest fruit.

An area of over 15,000 acres is irrigable at Cobdogla, and preparations for making this land available for allotment are now being proceeded with by the government. There are also several other settlements and private irrigation holdings at various places on the river.

The fertility of the soil when irrigated is shown by the fact that a yield of two tons to the acre of currants and raisins is not uncommon, while lucerne crops frequently return up to 12 tons of dry hay or 36 tons of green fodder per acre, an average crop being from 7 tons to 10 tons.

On the lower Murray the land reclaimed is very rich, from 25 acres to 50 acres being sufficient to provide an average family with a comfortable living. In addition to large areas reclaimed by private enterprise the government has reclaimed areas totalling about 2034 acres, carrying a population of approximately 300.

At present the government is reclaiming further areas. At Myponga 1270 acres of high land adjoining the reclaimed area has been made available

### RIVER MURRAY DEVELOPMENT TO BE STARTED

**South Australia Commissioner of Public Works Tells Parliament of Plans Which Will Cost About £1,070,000**

### WEIRS TO BE BUILT

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Some interesting information in regard to the works of development of the River Murray proposed to be undertaken by the government of South Australia was recently placed before Parliament by the commissioner of public works, Sir Richard Butler, M. P.

The commissioner stated that it was intended to adopt the recommendation of Captain Johnston, the United States engineering expert, for the construction of six weirs and locks in South Australia above Blanchetown, and three weirs and locks in connection with the Lake Victoria storage basin.

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# Austrian Emperor's Nephew Guest of King George V

## ENGLAND VISIT OF ARCHDUKE TALKED ABOUT

Continent Comments on Arrival of Heir to Throne of Austria at Windsor, Though It Is Said No Significance Is Attached

## VIENNA IS SURPRISED

(Special to the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria.—The visit of Archduke Franz Ferdinand to Windsor is exciting much comment on the continent. It has been observed of late years that the archduke has refused to visit various countries on ceremonial occasions to represent the Emperor Franz Josef, saying that his nephew, Carl Franz Josef, should be sent.

The reasons of this are manifold. In the first place Archduke Franz Ferdinand does not care to ride in the tail of mounted processions, among the youthful heirs to thrones and in the company of German princes of small account.

He feels quite naturally, that the representative of the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary is hardly in his right place in the position assigned him by the laws of precedence. These laws must evidently be kept, especially on state occasions, and he would be the first to resent anything else, but he prefers to stay away and send his nephew, Carl Franz Josef, a young officer, to take his place.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that the Duchess Hohenberg is the archduke's morganatic wife, so that even in Vienna, when royalty visits the capital, she is not invited to the state functions until the visitor inquires for her and invites her presence. Kaiser Wilhelm has always been very friendly with the heir to the throne of Austria, and has included the Duchess Hohenberg in his invitations, for the great Kaiser is something of a democrat. Birth ranks but little in his eyes compared with the intrinsic worth of the person.

On state occasions, however, court etiquette assigns the duchess a place far away from the top of the table, and she invariably shows her good taste by remaining at home. On this occasion she is accompanying the archduke to England.

The Duke of Portland is a friend of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and the latter always accepts invitations to Woburn Abbey with alacrity. Both have their hearts in one occupation and hobby, gardening. The archduke frequently disappears on a secret journey, telling no one where he is going, and returning at the end of a week, laden with new species of plants which he wishes to try in the ground of his Bohemian palace of Konopischt.

Has frequently been to England, without acquainting any but his immediate attendants of his intention of leaving the country, and gone to Woburn Abbey to admire some new plant brought from the tropics at great trouble and expense. Austrians abroad, who happen to know the archduke by sight, have been very startled to recognize the heir to the throne at some flower show, when they believed he was at Miramar on the Adriatic, or at Konopischt.

Attempts made by the press to give a political significance to the visit to the King at Windsor may be dismissed as absurd. The day before the departure was announced, no one in Vienna knew that the archduke contemplated going to Great Britain at all. The Vienna statesmen were surprised to hear that the King had invited the archduke to Windsor and had any political meaning been attached to the visit they must have known of it beforehand.

## MEMORIAL TO LORD KELVIN UNVEILED IN GLASGOW PARK

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The unveiling of the statue erected in Kelvingrove park to commemorate the life and work of Lord Kelvin took place recently when Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland and Lord Rector of Glasgow University, delivered an address.

The statue, which is of bronze and stands on a pedestal of granite, represents Lord Kelvin seated with notebook in his left hand while the uplifted right hand holds a pencil. The sculptor is A. McFarlane Thompson, A. R. S. A., of Glasgow. In his speech Mr. Birrell sketched the history of Lord Kelvin and remarked that before all other cities and above all other places that was the city and that was the place for a statue of Lord Kelvin.

The great men of natural science whose names dignified their somewhat dubious annals were seldom solitary voyagers. Usually they had companions, sometimes unknown companions, following or even preceding them on the same track, pathless through the ocean of natural science, which seem to be. Natural scientists formed a great company of thinkers and investigators, breaking down the narrow barriers of race and nationality who, without those jealousies and angry disputes which occasionally disfigured other studies, pursued the same path to knowledge.

Statues were often doubtful joys, and some day orators might be employed to go about the country, not unveiling new, but veiling old statues, and delivering



(Specially signed for The Christian Science Monitor)  
Miss Larkin, sister of James Larkin, Dublin strike leader

## NEW ZEALAND CHEESE OUTPUT IS EXHIBITED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—An exhibition of New Zealand cheese was recently opened at 43 Tooley street, London, by the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, high commissioner for New Zealand. The cheese, 75 crates in all, was exhibited at the Dunedin show in the early June.

As the high commissioner pointed out, fault had been found with the coniments of last year, merchants being of the opinion that the cheese was deficient in quality. Their criticisms had been forwarded to New Zealand and the cheese manufacturers set to work to produce an article which would compare favorably with the products of other countries.

The carelessness in the manufacture of last year's cheese, Mr. Mackenzie also pointed out, was due to so many factories having changed from butter to cheese making. He had no doubt that the manufacturers would work up to the required standard in future, and representations in this sense would be made to them.

Twenty-five years ago the New Zealand output of butter and cheese was £150,000 but he had just seen the balance sheet of one factory which alone had exceeded that amount. During the present year New Zealand hoped to see the exports of butter and cheese reach £5,000,000. New Zealand could easily double its present output if the market allowed as he knew it did.

The next exhibition would be one of fruit. The fruit industry of New Zealand was developing, and he hoped that in future it would represent as large an export value as butter and cheese at the present moment.

## TIBETANS WANT INDEPENDENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Conference Which Opens at Simla to Consider Claims Under Four Chief Heads

(Special to the Monitor)  
SIMLA, India.—A correspondent of the Times of India had an interview recently with Lonchen Shatra, the Tibetan envoy to the conference on Tibet, which opens in Simla shortly.

The Lonchen, who had been encamped for some time in the Chumbi valley waiting for news of the departure of the Chinese plenipotentiary from Peking, was seen by the Times correspondent at Bakchaur. Concerning the conference itself he would seem to have been very reticent, but the main claims put forward by Tibet are given. These may be summed up under four heads:

(1) The recognition of Tibetan independence in internal affairs and a guarantee against invasion or encroachment from the Chinese side.

(2) The definite delimitation of boundaries.

(3) Power to deal direct with the British, in trade and social relations, without doing it through the Chinese.

(4) Full liberty to invite any competent British officer to help in starting manufactures and exploiting the mineral resources of Tibet.

Regarding the condition of the parties in Tibet the Lonchen stated that the pro-Chinese party, called the Tengyai Ling, had disappeared. None of them, he stated, had been executed, but they had been dispersed amongst distant monasteries, where they were enjoined to adopt the contemplative life and become devout lamas. The Tashi Lama had been reassured of the Dalai Lama's friendship and was now keeping himself aloof from politics and parties.

The Lonchen expressed himself as confident that any small bodies of Chinese could be successfully repelled, but that if they were invaded by large forces they would not be able to withstand them, and it was just this that they expected the British government to prevent. The number of Tibetan drilled troops the Lonchen gave as about 2000.

The Chinese, he said, had left a great many arms in the hands of Tibetans, but they had been allowed to take away the bolts of the rifles on the plea that if they did not produce them in China they would be executed.

## FRANCE PRAISED FOR ATTITUDE ON STEFFEN INCIDENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The article in the Cologne Gazette appreciating the French attitude in the face of the Steffen incident has been made the subject of a leading article in the Temps.

The relations between France and Germany, though of an extremely delicate nature, have not for a period of 40 years resulted in war. France must recognize that though Germany's aim has been supremacy she has not entered upon a war to make good her claims, neither has France, whose aim is the maintenance of equilibrium, taken up arms in support of it.

The passage of arms between the two countries have been entirely of a diplomatic nature. Since Germany and France, therefore, have not waged war on questions of first importance, they have not the right to alarm Europe by threats of conflict on minor points.

(Special to the Monitor)  
LEEDS, England.—It is understood that Leeds photographers will be exempt from the provisions of the shop act.

## DUBLIN STRIKE ISSUE IS CLEAR FINDS LEADER

Contest Between Capital in Most Aggressive Form and Labor in Most Primitive Interests Says National Federation President

## METHODS DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—H. Gosling, president of the National Transport Workers Association, who played such a prominent part in the Board of Trade inquiry in Dublin, received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on his return at his offices in Great Prescott street, E. Mr. Gosling, who has spent a considerable time in Dublin and has made himself thoroughly familiar with all the conditions there, was glad to give his views for the benefit of the paper, whose fair treatment of the whole question he gladly recognized.

"The condition in Dublin," Mr. Gosling said, "is such as to place it quite outside ordinary comparison. It is, I think, the most horrible place I have ever been in. The conditions in which the working classes live are often unspeakable, and as one walks through the poorer parts of the town one sees on all hands evidences of a poverty such as finds no parallel in any other city in the United Kingdom."

"There are many things which gradually open one's eyes to the depths of this poverty, but I think nothing has made me realize it more effectively than the fact that I found that the threat of starvation had no horrors for the Dublin working man or woman. To tell him that he may half-starve for weeks and months as the result of the present deadlock leaves him unmoved. It would surprise him a great deal, and possibly make him feel more uneasy, if he were told he were going to have three meals a day."

Questioned as to how many people he thought stood in need of relief at the present moment, Mr. Gosling said that a moderate estimate would be 100,000.

"The English trades unions," he continued, "are standing solidly behind the Irish Transport Union in their struggle and are doing all they can to relieve this distress. We recognize the uselessness of sending money in any quantity to a famine district, and so we are sending food, and this relief work is becoming daily better organized."

"There are three great advantages in the way we are dealing with this question. First of all, and it is being done for the first time in the history of trades unions, we are taking the food direct to the people, consequently there is no leakage. Then, we are buying the food at wholesale prices, and as a consequence of this the people are getting at least twice as much for the same money as they would under ordinary circumstances, and finally the food is of the very best quality."

"In Dublin it is distributed, in the first instance, from our own shed on the south quay, and then from various centres throughout the districts. The whole system is now wonderfully organized, and I should like to take this opportunity of saying we have largely to thank an ordinary working man named Pat Kenney, who only yesterday, practically, was an engineer whom no one suspected of any such qualities, but who has developed into one of the finest organizers I have ever met."

"This week we are beginning to send coal as well as food, and I am happy to say that money is often coming in from the most unexpected quarters. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that if it is a question of a fight to a finish, the men will come out victorious. When I left, a few days ago, the one thing that struck me most was the solidarity of the men. They were standing as firm as a rock, and the idea of giving in, had never been suggested to me."

Replying to this letter, the new federation points out that the confederation made no objection to enrolling rival syndicates of the same industry formed in the departments of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais. If the confederation refuses to allow of two unions in the same industry, how can it allow of two syndicates of the same industry in the same locality?

## ETHNIC SIDE OF BUCHAREST TREATY SUBJECT OF ANALYSIS

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—Charles Gr. Lahovary, Roumanian senator, and editor of the paper La Roumanie, discusses in the Temps the ethnic aspect of the treaty of Bucharest. The part which Roumania took in the drawing up of this document, affirms M. Lahovary, has given her a position among those powers which stands for civilization and progress.

Though much praise has been bestowed on the treaty of Bucharest, criticism has not been wanting. It has been said that it did not sufficiently take into account the ethnography of the country dealt with. But it is impossible in a country inhabited by several distinct races to partition a country according to ethnic considerations.

Such considerations are entirely modern demands and have not been taken into account by the great powers themselves, as witness Germany, who holds sway over Poland and Alsace-Lorraine, and Austria, who is constituted of many nationalities.

The treaty of Bucharest, as a matter of fact, might be said to have made more provision for racial differences

I am sure, never occurred to any one of them.

"The strike, of course," he went on, "is in regard to issues which spread themselves far beyond Dublin, and we over here recognize fully that Ireland at this moment is only a battleground for forces, which have been struggling together at various times and in various ways throughout the world. The struggle has been gradually working down to first principles. Each side has divested itself of the many side issues, and the fight at present in progress is the cleanest issue between capital, in its most merciless and aggressive form, and labor in its most primitive interests."

As to Mr. Larkin, Mr. Gosling said that he had done and was doing a remarkable work. His influence was astonishing, and he owed it entirely to the good that he had done, and to the confidence which he inspired in the men that he would keep his word, and that he was absolutely disinterested.

"For my own part," he said, "I thoroughly approve his methods. You do not go out to dig rock with a shovel, you go out with a charge of dynamite. The conditions in Dublin are absolutely abnormal and consequently abnormal methods must be resorted to in order to bring about any change."

"Larkin, however, is a reasonable man. When conditions become normal again he will be the first to adopt normal methods, and extraordinary energy which evidences itself now in what appears to be one long exhortation to open rebellion, will, I am convinced, in more settled conditions, be devoted to a steady effort at reform, which will do an incalculable amount to better the conditions of the Irish worker."

"Only the other evening I stood by and listened to Larkin speaking to at least 10,000 men, telling them how they should act during the present struggle, and giving them to understand that none of them should drink, even in moderation, for the simple reason that they needed every penny they had for bread."

"Well!" Mr. Gosling went on, "any of us could have said that, and it was not what he said that struck me so much as the way he said it, and the way in which the men received it. They did not take it as advice, and they did not take it exactly as an order, but they took it rather as an instruction of wisdom which they would never for a moment think of disobeying."

Referring, in conclusion, to the position in its broadest aspect, Mr. Gosling said that the Irish workman had at last opened his eyes, and he would never close them again. After being asleep for centuries, he was at last awakening. "It is a great work that is going on in Dublin," he concluded, "and I am glad to be in it."

## FRENCH COLLIES NOT ALLOWED IN CONFEDERATION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The Collies' Federation, formed by the syndicates of the departments of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais, after their rupture with the federation of underground workers, have demanded admission to the Confederation Generale du Travail. Their demand has been refused, and the reasons for the refusal set forth in a letter written by M. Jouhaux to the federation.

He states that the confederal committee, after consideration of the miners' demand, have come to the conclusion that since a coal miners' organization already formed part of the confederation it would be impossible for them to admit a newly formed organization of the same industry.

The confederal committee therefore advises the federation to return to the union to which it belonged before the occurrence of the regrettable incidents which caused the rupture.

Replying to this letter, the new federation points out that the confederation made no objection to enrolling rival syndicates of the same industry formed in the departments of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais. If the confederation refuses to allow of two unions in the same industry, how can it allow of two syndicates of the same industry in the same locality?

## SCOTTISH SOCIETY LEARNS OF ZOOLOGY IN ANTARCTIC CIRCLE

Dr. W. S. Bruce Says More Than 1468 Species Taken by Scotia Alone and Regional Survey of South Pole Animals Is Likely to Be Attempted in Few Years

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A lecture has just been delivered in Edinburgh by Dr. W. S. Bruce to the members of the Scottish Natural History Society, on "Zoological Results of the Scotia." Prof. Frank Ewart presided over a large audience.

Dr. Bruce said, prior to the departure of the Scotia in 1902 little was known of the zoology of the south polar regions. The only expedition which had carried on really thorough zoological investigations that were now known, thanks to the combined efforts of the expeditions of the various nations. This list would be very largely increased by collections, especially by the Australasian expedition at present in the field under the leadership of Dr. Mawson.

One of the main results of the Scotia investigations was to disconvene bivalves, for it appeared that those animals that were found both in the Arctic and Antarctic were also, as a rule, of universal distribution. Moreover, the result of the investigations of the Scottia and other expeditions during the last 15 years was to show that Antarctic fauna as a whole was not even circum-polar, but that there were definite faunistic areas.

Dr. Bruce said he believed these faunistic areas would be found to be associated with regions of deeper water lying around the Antarctic continent, which were separated from one another by "rises" of less than 2000 fathoms, and which appeared to be former extensions of the continent of Antarctica, joining to South America, South Africa, and Australia.

In another address, Dr. Bruce, speaking to a literary society, said that already commerce was finding its way into Antarctic regions and that last year over £1,000,000 sterling was made in the whaling industry and this had only become possible by previous research.

## PLAN OF KAISER TO VISIT PRAGUE IS FRUSTRATED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Owing to the indiscretion of the Prague journal Bohemia, the Emperor's proposed visit to that city has to be abandoned. His majesty had planned while on his way to fulfil an engagement with the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria in Bohemia to motor in strict incognito through the Bohemian capital.

The Bohemia, however, in some manner got wind of the Emperor's intentions and published a statement of them in its columns, assuring his majesty of an enthusiastic reception by all the Germans of Prague.

In view of the strained relations between the German and Czech element in Bohemia, it is not considered advisable that there should be a demonstrative welcome given to the Emperor at this time. His majesty will not, therefore, be able to make the acquaintance of Prague, a city in which he has never been.

## WARSAW JEWS ARRESTED

(Special to the Monitor)

WARSAW, Russia.—In Warsaw 27 Jews have been arrested by the police for holding a meeting with the object of drawing up a protest to be sent to the government against the trial of M. Belissi, which is now being held at Kieff.

## Lower Cost of Living

# Biographer Praises Henry Labouchere

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Robert Louis Stevenson says somewhere that there is only one art, and that is the art of omission: "If I knew how to omit," he says, "I could make an Iliad out of a daily newspaper." It is open to question whether Algar Thorold has been able to make an Iliad out of the biography of his uncle, Henry Labouchere, but those who recall Labouchere's extraordinary voluminousness as a writer, his astonishing interest in an astonishing number of things, will recognize at once that Mr. Thorold's chief task in writing what is in many ways a real contribution to literature, was the question of what to omit and what to admit.

With its 448 pages in a not too large type, including many pages of letters in a smaller type and many footnotes in a still smaller type, Mr. Thorold's work is a formidable one. Nevertheless, to any one interested in contemporary history there are very few pages which can be passed over. The impression left when one lays it down is certainly that of having come to know personally some one whom one had known by repute over many years. Incidents about which there was only a hazy recollection have become clear, and passages in the history of the last 30 years, which had lost all connection with the present, have been suddenly made vivid to recollection and take on new meaning in the light of present events.

As to Labouchere himself the difficulty always was, and is still in spite of Mr. Thorold's work, to find out what was the real Labouchere. The last man we can trust on the subject is Labouchere himself. His estimates of himself given at various periods of his life are far too clever in their audacious frankness to be taken as serious studies, and as the same reckless audacity pervades his almost every letter and his almost every article, it is not possible through these means to find out the real man.

Very early in his life this all-pervading trait of elusiveness, which afterward became so characteristic of the man as the world knew him, displayed itself. A story is told of him at the age of 6 which if not true most certainly ought to be true, for it is just Henry Labouchere, the Puck of Politics, as he afterward came to be styled. At the age of 6 he was at a preparatory school. One morning a severe master was lecturing the class on the necessity of brushing their teeth, and asked each child in succession if he had brushed his teeth that morning. They all said yes until it came to Labouchere's turn to answer, and he said no. He endured in silence the long lecture which followed, but at its conclusion by the simple process of snarling revealed the fact that he had no teeth, and silently and remorselessly claimed this fact as an all-sufficient reason for his not having brushed them.

From the preparatory school he went to Eton, and from Eton to Cambridge. From Cambridge he was "sent down," and a family despairing of this "enfant terrible," packed him off to Mexico with a mentor whose vocation no one will be inclined to envy. Many years afterward Labouchere wrote this estimate of himself at that time:

"Whenever I entered into conversation with any person I introduced the subject of gambling, and boasted of sums I had lost, which I appeared to consider, instead of a disgrace, a subject on which I might justly pride myself."

Inflated with conceit I imagined myself equal to cope with all mankind. In society I was awkward, and therefore sought the society of my inferiors, while I endeavored to delude myself with the notion that I was a species of socialist and that all men were equal. Conversation, properly so-called, I had none. I could argue any subject, but not converse; my manners were boorish. In fact, in manners I was an outre specimen of an uncultivated English young man, the most detestable yahoo in creation."

There is much more at various points in the book to this purpose, and it is impossible to escape the conviction that in this distressingly severe view of himself Labouchere was seized very strongly with that special form of conceit which finds its fullest expression in a sanguine frank condemnation of a past self. One shrewdly suspects that while the Labouchere of any day might rejoice to pour contempt on the Laboucheres of the day before, yet with the Labouchere of the moment there was never very much amiss. He "was angry at injustice, hated sham and loathed hypocrisy," and yet it is difficult to get away from the conviction that every generous virtue was purely of the intellect, and that for this very reason it found little response in others, and in spite of all the brilliance with which it was urged, failed to secure a tinge of the reformation which it must inevitably have done had it been with the smallest spark of charity.

From Mexico he went on to the United States, and for 18 months wandered round the country, putting his hand to the first thing that came along, and including amongst his varied occupations that of a doorkeeper at a circus. Finally he drifted to New York where, as Mr. Thorold says, he occupied himself with a careful study of the institutions, political and otherwise, of the American nation, for which he acquired at this period of his life a profound and lasting admiration. His first step shortly after this, when he was appointed attaché to the British embassy at Washington. From Washington he passed on in the diplomatic service to Munich, Stockholm, Frankfurt and St. Petersburg, where he became acquainted with Bismarck, "the only Prussian I ever knew who was an agreeable man"; and so on to Constantinople, where Lord Stratford, the British minister, was then all-powerful.

In the autumn of 1866 Mr. Labouchere

left the diplomatic service and he was persuaded by several friends to come forward as a candidate at the next general election for the borough of New Windsor. He was finally elected along with Sir Henry Hoare and made his maiden speech in the House some six months later. This was the beginning of a parliamentary career which in many ways was quite unique. Asked on one occasion why men entered Parliament, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Thorold says, replied:

"Some of them enter Parliament because they have been local bulls of Bashan, and consider that in the localities where they have roared and paved the ground they will be even more important than heretofore; some because they want to be peers, baronets and knights; some because they have a fat air; some because they want to have a try at climbing the greasy pole of office; some because they have heard that the House of Commons is the best club in London; some because they delude themselves that they are orators; some for want of anything better to do; some because they want to make a bit out of company promoting, and some because they have a vague notion that they are going to benefit their country by their devotion to legislative business."

We have quoted this at length because it gives in a few quaint sentences a view of Labouchere's characteristic attitude toward politics, which was evidenced throughout his whole political career. He never rose to the point of greatness, and his value to the nation was not in what he thought or said, but rather in what he gave other people to think and to say.

His brilliant imagination and clear intellect enabled him to grasp the inwardness of a situation, and by his exposition set others to work, but he himself entirely lacked the broad statesmanship necessary to deal with it.

During the troublous political period from 1880 to 1890 he figured prominently in politics, and his association with Bradlaugh in Northampton, and his earnest defense of that much misunderstood man on all and every occasion is the most pleasing recollection in a political career which just failed so frequently of attaining its obvious ambitions. Perhaps the outstanding feature of this career was his early belief in an attachment to Mr. Chamberlain. It is quite evident from a perusal of the letters which he exchanged with Mr. Chamberlain on the question of Irish politics in general and home rule in particular during 1885-6, that he looked upon the present Conservative member for West Birmingham as the hope of radicalism and as his own stepping stone to power.

"With Mr. Chamberlain as prime minister," Mr. Thorold writes, "almost anything might happen. The lords and the church might go, England might become in all save the name, a republic. Mr. Chamberlain was the first statesman with whom he found himself in complete agreement as to the articles of the Radical faith, and in his future he saw the future of the party and of England. Alas! for the schemes of mortals," Mr. Thorold continues, "the statesman who was to reach the highest power on the shoulders of Irish voters when it came to the point would have none of such support. The corner stone fell out of the grandiosed edifice which Labouchere had planned. The palace of Armida crumbled in the dust. Bitter indeed was his disappointment. It was characteristic of him in these circumstances to lose his head and throw up the game. He continued the war with abuse of privilege, absurdity consecrated by tradition, and other heads of the hydra with which his party fought, but the tone of his attacks was not the same as before the home rule split.

Perhaps the most interesting part of this interesting book are these letters written before the home rule split to Mr. Chamberlain and those received in reply. They throw a new light on many old incidents. They cause one to walk along Princes Gardens with a new interest, and make it impossible to pass down Queen Anne's gate without reflection; but the net result of the whole is something quite apart from history. From the first letter to the last in almost every paragraph there lies revealed an insincerity which would seem to be inseparable from party politics. It is not really a question of whether home rule would be good or bad for Ireland. It is a question of whether home rule really means the wrecking or the salvation of the Liberal party. "Never mind the ball," said an enthusiastic footballer when the struggle was at its height and the ball had rolled over an embankment, "let's get on with the game." This is typical of the home rule controversy with which his party fought, but the tone of his attacks was not the same as before the home rule split.

And the libraries? Hitherto they have maintained a masterly silence which is a hint that even in the face of this animated discussion they intend to be influenced neither by instruction, indignation nor contempt.

Two books by Francis Gribble are to appear shortly. The one is entitled "The Romance of the Cambridge Colleges" (Mills and Boon), the other, "The Court of Christina of Sweden and the Late Adventures of the Queen in Exile." Some documents discovered in the archives of Azzolino recently, have provided the author with valuable data hitherto withheld from the public.

Messrs. Hutchinson are publishing immediately a new book of travels by Mrs. Alec Tweedie, "America as I Saw It." The book is humorously illustrated by W. K. Haselden.

All lovers of the poet, Francis Thompson, will welcome the news that his career will appear shortly, written by Everard Meynell. It contains besides a great number of his unpublished letters, much of interest concerning him and his family.

The second and final volume of Lady Shelley's Diary, edited by her grandson, Richard Edgecumbe (Murray), has now appeared. Carefully and intelligently compiled, it introduces the reader to many of the most interesting and famous of the Victorians in a manner which is intimate and delightful. The Duke of Wellington was one of Lady Shelley's most constant visitors and correspondents; at her house she received the most notable men and women of the day; Sir Walter Scott was her friend and host, and in later years, when she moved to the Isle of Wight, she was received into the inner circle of Queen Victoria's court. It is interesting in the light of subsequent events, to read her remarks upon

his indefatigable labors, and his final triumph when he dictated a full confession to Richard Pigott, in his study at Grosvenor gardens, are all matters of history, needing only to be mentioned to be at once recalled vividly to memory.

Neither is it possible to say more than a word in regard to his connection with the South African war, which in common with his leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he lost no opportunity of denouncing. In sharp contrast with his friendship with Mr. Chamberlain some 15 years before is his steady antagonism to the colonial secretary during this period. The Pretoria correspondence, the Hawkley letters are again all matters of history, as is also the famous correspondence on socialism with Mr. Hyndman.

As a journalist Mr. Labouchere, of course, stands preeminent. "Among other things," Mr. Thorold writes, "he was one of the most prolific and spontaneous writers that ever lived, and everything that he wrote, however trivial the subject, bore some mark of his own unique personality. His love of his pen was perhaps his most vital characteristic. He would take it up anywhere and commit his thoughts to paper without regard to external circumstances—during a debate in the House of Commons, during a children's party in Old Palace yard, in a

public room in a hotel. When abroad on his holidays he used to write contributions to Truth as regularly as if he were under contract to supply so much copy each week, evidently writing purely as a pleasure."

Viewed as a whole there can be no doubt Labouchere's career was a successful career as the world measures success, but nevertheless no page in this story of it can be turned over without leaving behind it a strange sense of something lacking. It is well known that Labouchere's great ambition was to be included in the cabinet in 1902 when Gladstone came back to power. It is a matter of history that he was not included, and this fact is typical of so much else in his life. With all his brilliance, his undoubted genius, his extraordinary versatility, it nevertheless remains as a simple fact that his whole career failed of real attainment, largely because it lacked that broad humanity which is so inevitably a trait in the character of those who have any real claim to greatness. There was not in him enough charity to vitalize the vast range of his thought, and so as one closes the book, in the medley of strange sounds which reach the ear, the most insistent is ever the sounding brass and the tinkling cymbal, and one listens in vain for the deep diapason of a conscious life purpose.

Edmund Gosse's "Father and Son" may now be said to have a companion volume in "A Small Boy and Others" by Henry James (Macmillan). Both by distinguished men of letters, these autobiographies are remarkable chiefly in the distinction of their language, in that atmosphere they create, elusive and yet pungent, dreamlike reminiscent and wistful realistic, which belongs neither to America nor to England, but is somehow inimitably French. The portrait which Mr. James draws of himself in the early chapters of the book of a solemn, observant little boy—he seems to have been all observation—goes far to explain the rich store of reminiscences which fill these pages, and could probably fill any number more without a hint of sterility. The writer has provided a plentiful harvest of original thinking, which will incite conjecture, discussion and response. The reader who demands something more simple and straightforward will be reminded of Professor Saintsbury's criticism of George Meredith, that he is robbed of "actual firsthand delight" because the writer uses a language which must first be learnt. To those who persevere, however, there is promise of ample recompense.

Rock gardens and water gardens, wild gardens and rose gardens, gardens blue and silver, old English gardens, Dutch gardens, vegetable, fruit and sunk gardens—gardens, in short, innumerable of every size and shape and form of cultivation—have a library of their own, yet there is always room for a good book, and Mrs. Martineau's "Herbaceous Garden" (Williams & Norgate) is a welcome addition to this voluminous collection. Gardens, like fashions, are ever changing. Every year sees new methods and ideas, and witnesses fresh innovations. What is essential to a garden's wellbeing this year may, according to the ragtime law which is supposed to govern plants and flowers, be anathema by next, and in a few years is sure to be.

Flowers are subject also to fashion; they come into and go out of favor quite capriciously. Gardens vary with the owners' moods in make-up and requirements. Today a pergola, paved path, a sundial, or a clipped box or yew hedge are essential to any self-respecting garden. Mrs. Martineau deals with all these vagaries and many more; she carries the life of the garden through from bulb time to December holiday roses, and so on again through the year to early spring. She teaches how gravel should be laid, the making of stone paved paths and grass ones, and she endows every process with charm. She creates ambitions. The laying of a path may seem a prosaic thing to the uninitiated, but any such idea is dispelled when you read, "they could be paved irregularly with flat blocks of stone, Bargate stone being a pleasant brown, and obtained from Godalming, and Yorkshire is a cool gray." These delightful patch-work ways may be encouraged to wind about, so as to get a longer walk, and they should not be too wide nor too neat in outline, whilst clumps of primroses and other plants of a neat habit can be brought forward into the path to keep the edge from being too prosaic. Making a path is not, the author admits, an easy matter, and she supplies practical and complete directions for the work, simple to follow, but, as the volume sets forth throughout, beautiful things take time to evolve and are no more likely to be compassed in a day than is any other great achievement.

It is not easy to estimate the influence exercised by George du Maurier on the thought of his time by those weekly illustrations in Punch which "hold the mirror up to nature" and for more than 30 years satirized the social absurdities of the Victorian era. The secret of Du Maurier's success lay largely in the fact that the dignity and charm of his art never degenerated into the burlesque. The reason for this is summed up in a few words by his biographer (George du Maurier, by Martin Wood). Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d. net): "He was first of all a poet. He was a poet put into the business of satirist with sufficient wit to sustain himself there," says Mr. Wood. There is much that is of interest in this book, in the light it throws upon the artist, and the society which he depicted with such humorous insight; it is further enriched by some of Du Maurier's jokes, too good to be forgotten and by some of his most characteristic

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Advocates of suffrage for women will find in Mary Johnston's "Hagar" a story that backs up their views.

It seems that Jeffrey Farnol's "The Honourable Mr. Tawny" is a work of his mother's desire that a book that she long ago admired in manuscript form should see the light. The author is turning over to her all income derived from it as a token of his gratitude for maternal faith in him at a time when he had little encouragement elsewhere to enter on a literary career.

Miss Elsie de Wolfe, conspicuous among American women who have taken up with household decoration as a profession, is sending forth a useful book on "The House in Good Taste."

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor's "My Beloved Georgia" is rich in memories of a type of American civilization that is changing with the years.

An American novel with its plot chiefly laid at Washington and intended to give inside information about politics in its relations to "high finance" has been written by Samuel G. Blythe, and will be issued under the title "The Price of Place."

A second printing of the life and letters of Charles Eliot Norton already has been called for.

The book called "The Truth About Railroads" which President Elliott of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad has written will be published Nov. 1 by Houghton, Mifflin Company. It will collect the many papers on the subject which he has read before civic

## The Comptroller's Call

October 21, 1913

Condensed statement of the First National Bank of Boston.

## RESOURCES

Notes discounted .....	\$39,232,813.61
United States Bonds to Secure Circulation .....	2,000,000.00
United States and other Bonds to Secure .....	
U. S. Deposits .....	480,667.50
Bonds, Securities, etc. ....	4,483,562.25
Due from U. S. Treasurer, 5% fund. ....	100,000.00
Banking House .....	1,500,000.00
Demand Loan .....	\$17,042,755.51
Cash and Due from Banks .....	33,399,624.95

50,442,380.46

\$98,289,423.82

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock .....	\$ 5,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....	11,177,768.00
National Bank Notes outstanding .....	1,981,000.00
Bond Account .....	500,000.00
Deposits .....	79,630,653.82

\$98,289,423.82

## First National Bank of Boston-70 Federal Street

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TONS

in the WORLD

TO

# OSHKOSH IS VOCATION SCHOOL SEAT



Taking off a "heat" in the Wisconsin state industrial school foundry in Oshkosh

Wisconsin State Normal Industrial Institution Has New Building Equipped With Most Modern Machinery Located Here

## CITY BUILDING A GIFT

O SHKOSH, Wis.—Wisconsin is said to lead in vocational education. The tendency in education for some years has been towards the establishment of a curriculum in secondary schools in which vocational training is given as much place as cultural.

In the spring of 1912, Congress passed a law to cooperate with the state in encouraging vocational education and the maintenance of instruction in these vocational subjects in state normal schools. It is believed this law has done much towards encouraging vocational education in many parts of the United States, but Wisconsin already had done much along these lines.

In 1909 the state Legislature by joint resolution established a commission to investigate the basis of education in the state. This commission reported that their investigations led to the study of the relation of industry to education and that the members were convinced that the future greatest resource of the state must be the superior intelligence of the individual in the widely various vocations.

The commission recognized that Wisconsin was to compete successfully with the rest of the world in her rapidly growing agricultural and manufacturing interests, the children of today must receive the right preparation their education must meet their needs. A sub-committee of one was appointed to study industrial education abroad and in the cities of the eastern part of the United States, where vocational education had made considerable progress. Among the recommendations made by this commission was the establishment of a state institution for the training of teachers who should be competent to teach agriculture, domestic science and manual training in secondary schools, and of a minimum wage for such teachers. One result of this is that many high schools have courses in domestic science and manual training.

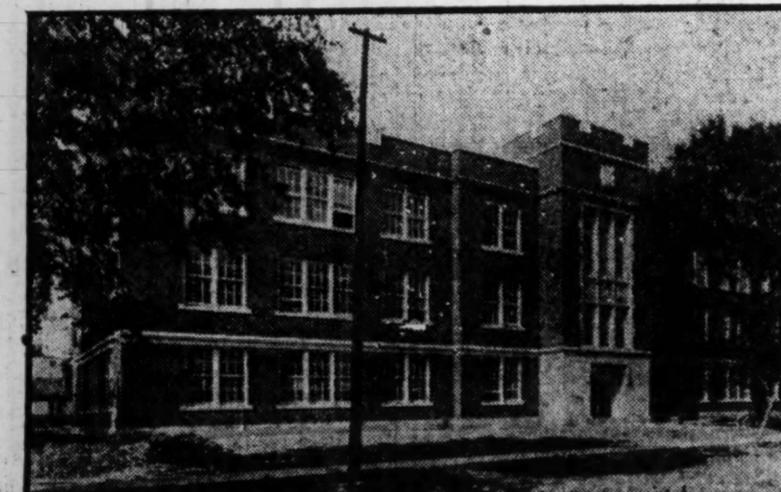
To meet the growing demand for trained teachers an industrial education course now is offered at the state normal school in Oshkosh, the home of this department being the new \$80,000 industrial education building recently completed, and fully equipped at an expense of \$28,000. All machinery is of the individual motor-driven type, light and

power being furnished by means of a 50-kilowatt generator and a 100-horsepower engine. The school offers a two-year and a three-year course to high school graduates.

The following from the Industrial Educational Bulletin gives a good idea of the purpose of the shop work:

"In the shop work the theoretical and the practical are properly combined. The object of the instruction is to develop the ability to execute and to plan in order that the land may put into concrete form any mental concept, with some degree of skill, though mere manual dexterity is not the chief end of this training. To cultivate the powers of

## AT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, OSHKOSH



Industrial education building of Wisconsin institution

## CHURCH UNITY SAID TO BE AIM OF CONGREGATIONALISM

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In discussing the attitude of his church on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Oliver H. Hockel of Baltimore said: "The dream of the Congregational church is the unity of the church of Jesus Christ." Dr. Hockel's address was one delivered in connection with the national council of the church.

"The wisest method of church unity," said Dr. Hockel, "is consolidation—an organic unity on terms of equality with the preservation of the valuable points in each community, allowing all desired diversity in worship and work. Such a consolidation would lead to a great national church—the United Church of the United States, a part of the united church throughout the world."

Mother's of the nation should devote less time to social diversion and more to the training of their sons and daughters, declared Moderator Charles R. Brown of the Yale Divinity School.

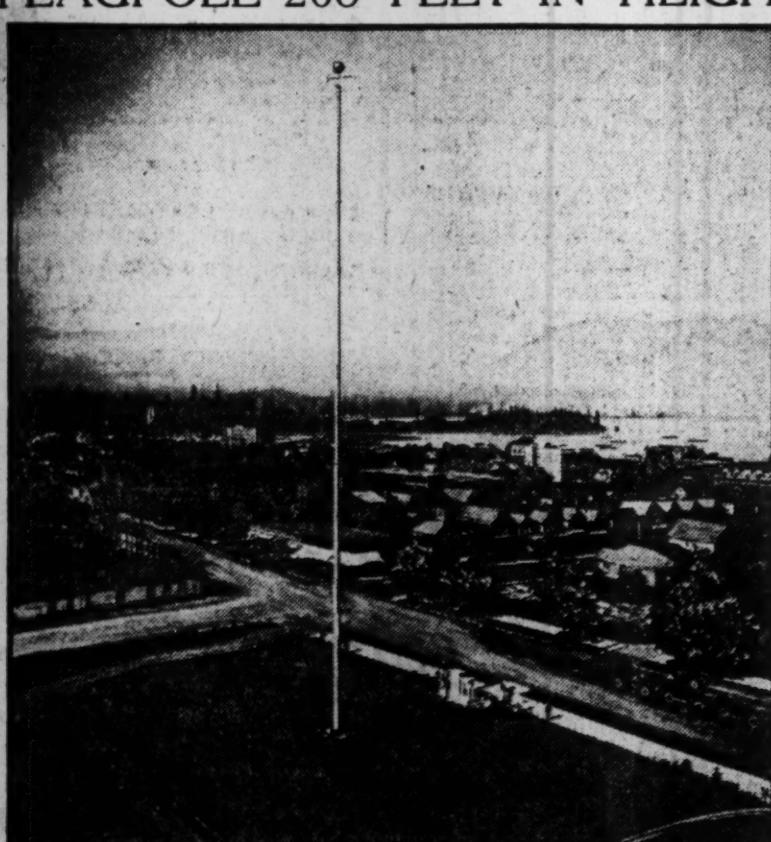
The Rev. Carl S. Patton of Columbus deplored the tendency of ministers to discuss from the pulpit and in the press the alleged decadence of the church.

The Rev. Ernest B. Allen of Toledo, Ohio, asked a campaign for bringing young boys, who are kept from attending public school into the Sunday schools.

Secretary Henry A. Atkinson of Chicago addressed a joint meeting of church leaders and the industrial council in Labor Temple, defining the church's attitude toward labor.

"The church believes," he said, "that if man labors, his toil should produce enough for his needs for the day and the day to come. Our slogan in our new industrial campaign is that for his reward the worker shall have adequate compensation."

## VANCOUVER HAS SINGLE STICK FLAGPOLE 208 FEET IN HEIGHT



Staff recently erected in front of the Vancouver court house

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Standing 208 feet in height, the staff recently erected in front of the courthouse in this city is said to be one of the tallest single stick flagpoles in the world, Los Angeles having the other.

This pole is of British Columbia fir, was cut from a tree grown on the Pacific slope near the sea and presented to the government by a lumber company. It is set in 15 feet of concrete, the gilt ball at the top is 4 feet in diameter and the length of the arrow is 15 feet.

## WOMEN LAY CORNERSTONE

CASTLE ROCK, Wash.—Laying of the cornerstone of the new high school building proved of great interest locally and the Womans' Commercial Club received many compliments on the manner in which they handled the affair. Mayor Taylor delivered an address says the Tribune.

knowledge of hand work and its related pedagogical aspects as well as its more commercial and practical phases."

In addition to having the normal industrial school Oshkosh has a splendid manual training school carried on in connection with the high school. This school is housed in a beautiful cement structure, a gift to the city of Oshkosh Beach.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEW YORK GLOBE—A good illustration of the extravagance that has been running riot in many of the city departments

Economics in School Expenditure

alone of the municipal government by the exercise of a little intelligent effort is furnished in the final report of the committee which has had the school system under investigation. While the committee says "there is no way to measure in terms of money the economics effected as a result of this investigation and through the work of this board," some of the figures given tell the story plainly. Possible economies set out in the reports on "the condition and efficiency of public buildings" and on "the delays in location, construction and design of New York public schools" would amount to \$1,850,000 a year, while the adoption of the cooperative plan of vocational and continued school work will make unnecessary the construction of at least two school buildings annually, thereby effecting a saving of \$1,000,000 more every year. The committee's proposal that the board of education and board of estimate cooperate during the next 10 years in carrying out the recommendations of the report should be carefully followed. Already cooperation along these lines is being effected in the budget conferences now being held. The present administration of the board of education is working steadily to put the school system upon a business basis, and it is encouraging to note that marked progress has been made toward attaining this desirable end. The result of the school investigation clearly emphasizes the fact that all the city departments are fruitful fields for the practise of economy, if the taxpayer's burden is to be lightened.

VANCOUVER (B. C.) SUN—During the next year and a half the highways of the Pacific coast states of the neighboring republic are to be greatly improved in preparation for the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco. Millions of dollars have been appropriated for the roads of California, and the state of Washington is a good second, in its adoption of a progressive highways policy. In Oregon the public appears to be slower, but it is expected that with examples set by the states on either side of it and with the efforts of the Good Roads Associations in representing to the legislators their duty in this respect, an improvement there may be expected early next year. With such an excellent policy pursued by our neighbors, this province should not be behind in its road construction. Not only should we put forth the strongest efforts to construct and improve the highways necessary to open up our agricultural districts, but we should cooperate as much as possible with the people to the south of us in making the roadways stretching from here to the Mexican border as perfect as possible. We should make those portions of them within our own boundaries models of construction. The material benefits we should reap from so doing, by attracting tourist travel from the United States, would abundantly repay the outlay.

DENVER REPUBLICAN—During the past week the livestock deals in the Denver market ran close to \$1,500,000 a day. More than 20,000 cattle were received at the stockyards, as well as large shipments of hogs and sheep. These cattle consumed many thousand bales of hay. More than 1000 men were kept busy looking after the livestock. The big, broad-shouldered stockmen at the end of the Stout street line all tell the same story. They radiate prosperity. The hay crop has been above par and is bringing a fancy price. Grain did well this year. Fruit is worth money. Cattle and hogs are snapped up by buyers eagerly. Anything the farmer has produced finds a ready market on a basis profitable for him. The commission men at the stockyards estimate that 15 percent of the returns received for livestock in the Denver market remains in the city. This means that about \$3,000,000 a week will be thrown into commercial channels between now and the end of the year. Already trade in every line has received an impetus from the prosperity of the cattlemen, who declare jubilantly that not only this city, but the entire West is in a period of good times. It has required about \$20,000,000 of borrowed capital to buy livestock enough to eat the surplus crops of the territory contiguous to Denver. This money, furnished by the banks of this city, will be needed only during the short time necessary to fatten cattle and move them to market. When this is done it will again be turned into cash, the loans paid, and the surplus diverted into a hundred channels of trade.

The building department of the New Haven road is furnishing special service between Boylston street station and South station for the Thomas Plant Shoe Company.

John Young, signal engineer Boston & Maine road, is enlarging the mechanical plant at tower "H" East Cambridge, for the purpose of controlling extra tracks on the Fitchburg division over Medford street.

Louis C. Todd, master mechanic, Fitchburg division Boston & Maine road, is installing new electric power on turntable at the Charleston round house.

The building department of the New Haven road placed in service today new granolithic platforms on track three at the New Hyde Park station.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Albany road is laying new heavy steel rails in the Boston cut between Tremont street and South station property line.

John Buckley, general foreman of construction terminal division Boston & Maine road, has a bridge crew with derrick car rebuilding tracks 5 & 7 in North station train shed.

CASTLE ROCK, Wash.—Laying of the cornerstone of the new high school building proved of great interest locally and the Womans' Commercial Club received many compliments on the manner in which they handled the affair. Mayor Taylor delivered an address says the Tribune.

## CHURCH HAS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

PATERSON, N. J.—At midnight Saturday the great bell in the First Presbyterian church of Paterson was tolled 100 times. That was the beginning of a week's celebration to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the church.

## On Our Great White Floor

MAIN STORE—FOURTH FLOOR

## Blankets and Comfortables

An increased area has been given to our already large Bed Clothing Store on the Great White Floor of our Main Store, thus enabling us to serve our patrons better, if possible, than ever. Here we are ready to demonstrate the superiority of our stocks and service.

### Colors and Patterns to Harmonize With Every Chamber

#### CALIFORNIA ALL-WOOL BLANKETS

—Full size, with handsome pink or blue borders. A pair.....6.00

#### SUPERFINE CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKETS

—With dainty pink or blue borders with ribbon binding, large size.....11.50

#### COTTON FILLED COMFORTABLES

—Full size. Persian and floral design, light and medium weight. Each.....2.00

#### COTTON FILLED COMFORTABLES

—Full size, light and dark colors, good quality filling. Each.....1.25

#### WOOL FILLED COMFORTABLES

—For large size beds. Persian or floral designs, fine quality, sateen covered, plain color sateen border. Each.....5.00

#### CROCHET SPREADS

—Extra large size, Marseilles designed fringe, cut-out corners. Each.....2.75

#### HEMMED BED SPREADS

—Satin finished, handsome designs. Each.....4.00

#### HANDSOME COLORED SPREADS

—Blue, pink and red; plain hem. Each.....1.50

*In our additional area we are showing an unusually large assemblage of Indian Blankets, Wrapper Blankets, Bath Robe Blankets, Slumber Robes and Couch Throws in a variety of handsome designs and colors.*

## Good Values in Cottons

We are fully stocked for the season's business with all the better grades of Sheets and Pillow Cases, both plain and hemstitched in all sizes, including the extra long lengths. Also embroidered Sheets and Pillow Cases in large assortments.

Our special brand of Nova Sheets and Pillow Cases are still at the same prices, notwithstanding the recent advance in the price of cotton.

#### SHEETS

Size 63x99.....Each

80c

Size 63x108.....Each

85c

Size 72x99.....Each

90c

#### PILLOW CASES

Size 81x99.....Each

95c

Size 42x38½.....Each

20c

Size 90x108.....Each

1.10

Size 45x38½.....Each

22c

## Practical and Attractive New Weaves in Fine White Goods

### New Crepes

#### Dainty Sheer Crepes

—transparently thin and delicately fine—representing many wonderful ideas for waists and lingerie dresses. Ideal for wearing over silk or satin. Designs are fancy, figured and brocaded.

### New Ratines

Then there are the more heavy Ratines, plain and dotted Swiss Muslins, plain and embroidered Voiles and Batistes, Lawn Cloths, Nainsooks and other high class fabrics.

### Other New Things

Also included in our stocks are plain and dotted Swiss Muslins, plain and embroidered Voiles and Batistes, Lawn Cloths, Nainsooks and other high class fabrics.

### Just Arrived—Importers' Sample Line of Doilies, Lace Tidies, Doilies, Small Tidies and Scarfs

### To Be Sold at 2/3 Actual Reductions

Made in Brussels by a famous manufacturer. Very unusual values.

We are also showing a fine collection of Cotton Muslin Shams and Scarfs, and Tidies of Antique Cluny and Princess Lace.

## Sale White Goods and Embroideries

Very special economies for thrifty women. We advise prompt selection as such unusual offerings will surely go quickly.

### WHITE GOODS

3.00 NAINSOOK, 36 in. wide, 12 yards to a piece.....2.25

3.00 NAINSOOK, 10 yds. to a piece, fine soft finish, 45 in. wide.....1.89

2.50 BROACED SILK and COTTON RATINE, very desirable for ladies' coats, etc., 39 inches wide, a yard.....1.50

3.96 PIQUE, 36 in. wide, medium sized welts, excellent weight for coats and skirts, a yard.....25c

12½c CRINKLED SEERSUCKER, 28 inches wide, requires no ironing, a yard.....8c

2.50 NAINSOOK, two cuts to a piece of 12 yards.....1.98

All remnants of novelties, lawns, batiste and other white goods less than half price.

### EMBROIDERIES

25c EDGES AND INSERTIONS on Swiss nainsook and cambric.....12½c

33c EDGES, INSERTIONS and GALLOONS on fine Swiss cambric and nainsook.....17c

39c and 50c EDGES, INSERTIONS, GALLOONS and SKIRTINGS on Swiss nainsook and cambric.....25c

75c EDGES, INSERTIONS, GALLOONS and SKIRTINGS on fine Swiss and n

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## HOOK HANDLE IS IN STYLE AGAIN

Long, straight umbrella handles, which have been popular for many seasons, are liable to have a strong rival this fall in the hook handles, if the plans of the manufacturers are carried out, there being a general feeling among them that there should be a reaction in favor of hooks. Women who have come to appreciate the convenience of having a hook on the umbrella handle, which may be hung over the arm if one has both hands occupied, are showing their appreciation of the attractive hook handles featured in the stores by purchasing freely of the new styles, which appear in all the better class of woods. The straight handles continue to be popular in the cheaper grades.

Mushroom tops and decorated sterling silver novelty tops are popular, but the keynote of the designs is simplicity, for this feature, which is shown so strongly in all lines of merchandise this season, extends to umbrellas and the showy effects are fast disappearing.

## TRIED RECIPES

**FRIED SCALLOPS** is usually the only choice on the average bill of fare, notwithstanding the fact that there are many delightful ways of preparing these little shellfish. The following may reveal some of their possibilities to the housewife who is seeking new ways:

**SCALLOPS IN CREAM SAUCE**  
To one pint of scallops (washed and drained) use two tablespoonsfuls of butter, two tablespoonsfuls of flour, one beaten egg, one pint of hot milk, pepper and salt to taste. Melt the butter in a saucepan, take from the fire and add flour, stir until smooth and return to the stove and cook until it bubbles, then add the hot milk, salt and pepper and egg and let the mixture cook 15 minutes. Then add the scallops and cook 15 minutes longer. Serve on buttered toast and garnish the dish with water cress. This is an excellent way to cook scallops, as it brings out their delicate flavor.

**SCALLOPS IN GREEN PEPPERS**  
Another appetizing way to cook scallops is as follows: Wash and drain the scallops, make a smooth, rich cream sauce flavored with pepper, salt and onion juice. Let the sauce cook for 10 or 15 minutes, otherwise it will taste pasty, then add the scallops and cook slowly for 10 minutes. While this is cooking, prepare some peppers (as many as required) by washing, remove the stem, cutting a piece from the top and taking out the seeds. Stand the peppers in a baking pan and fill them with the creamed scallops, sprinkle with bread crumbs and bake until the crumbs are brown. Serve at once.—New York Sun.

## SAUTÉED SWORDFISH

Cut a slice of swordfish in triangular shaped pieces, dip in egg and soft, sifted bread crumbs and saute in fat from salt pork. Set around a mound of mashed potatoes and poke mashed potatoes between and above the pieces of fish.

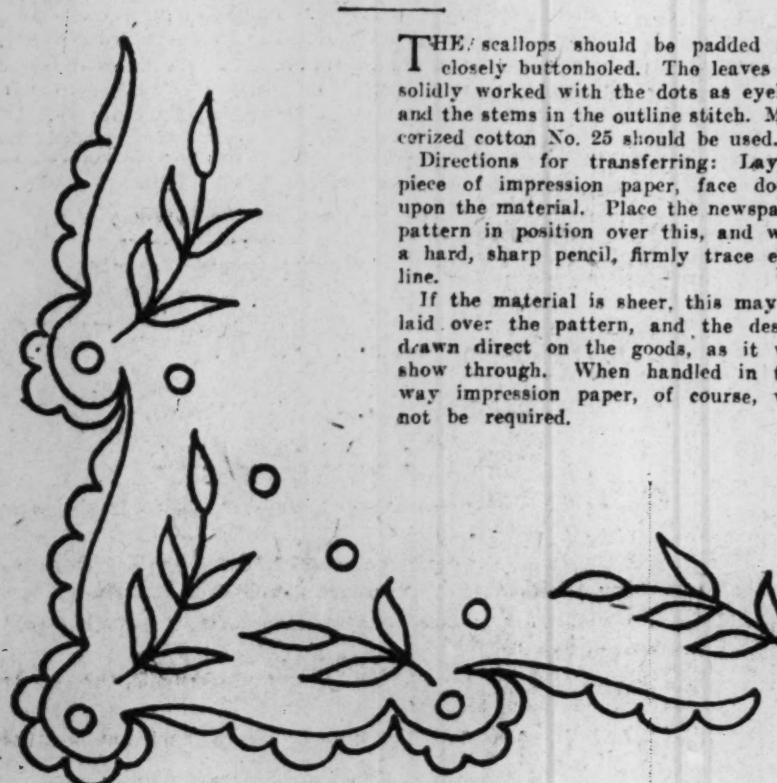
**EGG AND TOMATO SALAD**  
Cut hard-cooked eggs in quarters, after removing a slice from one end that the eggs may stand level. On individual plates set slices of ripe tomatoes with two or three heart leaves of lettuce; on each slice of tomato set one of the prepared eggs, held together with a ring cut from a slice of tomato. Surround with mayonnaise dressing.

**CRESS SALAD**  
Pick, wash and drain two heads lettuce and break into pieces, mix with some watercress, shredded celery and a few leaves of mint; put in a salad bowl, sprinkle with salt, pepper, sugar and lemon juice, and pour over a salad dressing; garnish with slices of hard boiled eggs and pickled beet root.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

**WEDGWOOD JEWELRY** is a handsome novelty this season. Pendants, buckles, earings and slides on chains are among the articles shown.

## TABLE COVER CORNER DESIGN

Scallop to be padded and buttonholed



**THE** scallops should be padded and closely buttonholed. The leaves are solidly worked with the dots as eyes and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

Directions for transferring: Lay a piece of impression paper, face down, upon the material. Place the newspaper pattern in position over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil, firmly trace each line.

If the material is sheer, this may be laid over the pattern, and the design drawn direct on the goods, as it will show through. When handled in this way impression paper, of course, will not be required.

## SALMON PIE

Did you ever hear of salmon pie? They say it is very good indeed. Here are the directions, if you want to try it: Make a good crust, cleanse a piece of salmon well, season it with salt, mace and nutmeg, lay a little piece of butter in the bottom of the pie dish and lay the salmon in, says the Washington Herald. Melt butter according to size of pie. Take a lobster, boil it, pick out all the flesh, chop it small, bruise the body, mix it well with the butter, which must be very good; pour it over your salmon, put on the lid and bake it well.

## TROUSSEAU OF THE DUCHESS OF FIFE

Thirty day and twenty-five beautiful evening gowns are included



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

Bride's wedding and going-away gowns, part of the trousseau of the Duchess of Fife

**London**—Soft white satin charmeuse was the material chosen for the bridal gown of the young Duchess of Fife. The skirt, which was draped in soft folds, opened to show a petticoat of fine pearl embroidery and was further elaborated by a spray of sparkling diamante leaves, while the bodice was composed of pearl embroidery drawn in beneath a folded belt of satin. The court train, five yards long, was trimmed with Brussels flouncing and a trail of pearl and diamond embroidery carried down the center, terminating at the hem in a large true lover's knot. The veil of embroidered tulle, edged with Brussels lace, was held in place by a chaplet of orange flower and white heather, and the same flowers were used for the bouquet.

Mole gray satin was chosen for the going-away gown. This was arranged with a simple draped skirt and a coarse bodice of filet net to match, a touch of blue in the net giving a charming contrast to the pale shade of the dress. The hat of velvet was encircled by a band of ermine and the accompanying cloak of mole gray velvet was draped in accordance with prevailing ideas.

No less than 30 day and 25 evening gowns are included in this beautiful trousseau, as well as wraps of every sort and kind. One particularly beautiful evening cloak is of parchment white velvet embroidered with gold thread and trimmed with ermine. A second, of dull rose-colored satin and brocade guaze, is a wonderful tribute to modern taste and workmanship.

Amongst the evening gowns are a pink chiffon embroidered in silver and a very soft green charmeuse with one of the new short tunics of silver embroidered lace. A bright red rose is set in the belt of a purple broadcloth gown with a tunic of chiffon, and a dinner gown of white satin is made with a Directoire bodice of azure blue.

Into every detail the princess royal has entered with the greatest interest, and each item has been chosen with due regard to the girlish figure and simple tastes of the Duchess of Fife. Although all the trousseau is made after fashion's latest decree, everything extraordinary and extreme has been vigorously excluded.

A lover of country life and a first-class horsewoman, tweed suits and riding habits form no insignificant portion

of the bride's outfit, while the underwear is made of exquisite lawn and is trimmed with fine lace and embroidery.

Wonderful jewelry is found amongst the wedding presents of this popular daughter of royalty. Her mother, the

princess royal, has given loops and ropes of pearls and Queen Alexandra has presented a beautiful pearl rope to her charming granddaughter, and these were worn upon the wedding day.

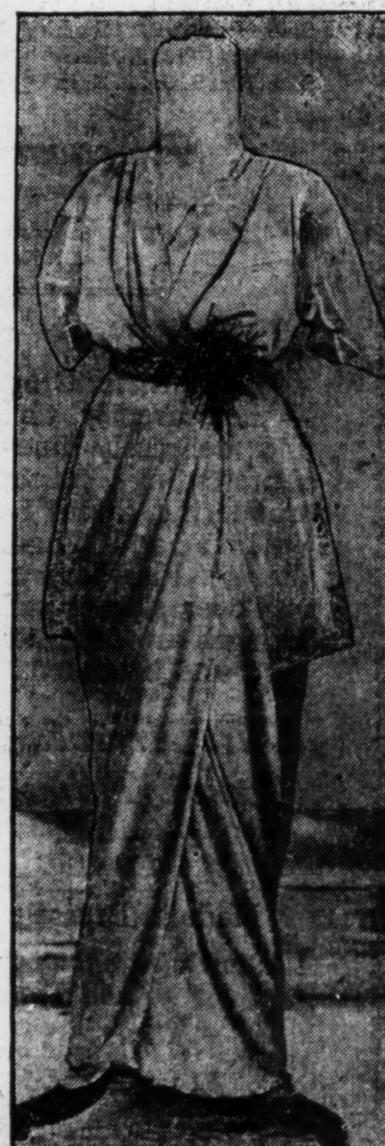
Princess Maud's bridesmaid dress was of pale wild-rose pink charmeuse with a short tunic of ivory shadow lace. A trellis of crystals formed belt and into it was tucked a cluster of white heather. A chaplet of roses was worn in the hair.

The Princess Mary, Princesses Victoria and Helen of Teck and Princess Mary of Teck wore dresses similar in color but slightly different in design.

Queen Alexandra chose a gown of black satin, veiled with white net and embroidered in crystal and jet. A long stole of black tulle was carried down the front of this exceptionally beautiful gown. Long hanging sleeves of medieval shape were a picturesque addition to the design and gave a dignified note to the dress of the bride's grandmother.

The princess royal's dress was of gray soft satin, made with draped skirt and a bodice of gray net, powdered over with gray pearl and roped with a row of diamante trimming, with very delicate pale pink roses introduced at the waist. Her sister, the Princess Victoria, was gowned in champagne-colored charmeuse, which opened to show a beautiful underdress of topaz and diamond embroidery. The embroidery is repeated upon the bodice and the gown was one of the most beautiful worn at this notable wedding.

Blue chiffon velvet of sapphire tone was chosen by the Princess Alexander of Teck. Here again the vogue for embroidery was made use of in the underdress and the short tunic of the day reaching to the knees, well suited the wearer's slender figure. Stone marcas bordered the bodice and finished the hem of the skirt.



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

BRIDESMAID'S GOWN  
Worn by the Princess Maud, the bride's sister

## COLORS WHICH ARE FAVORITES

Among the favorite colors for the season are yellow and tortoise shell, ruby, garnet, beige, green, begonia, garnet and tete de negre (which is dark enough to be almost black). This deepened shade of brown is charming when trimmed with golden brown and yellow. Bottle green, dahlia or currant red are also favored and there are marvelous color combinations. Rambler rose red is favored by those who like brilliant colors, and scarlet coats and whole suits of this color made in military style are shown, but it is safe to say that they will not be popular with the majority.

If the material is sheer, this may be laid over the pattern, and the design drawn direct on the goods, as it will show through. When handled in this way impression paper, of course, will not be required.

## SALMON PIE

Did you ever hear of salmon pie? They say it is very good indeed. Here are the directions, if you want to try it: Make a good crust, cleanse a piece of salmon well, season it with salt, mace and nutmeg, lay a little piece of butter in the bottom of the pie dish and lay the salmon in, says the Washington Herald. Melt butter according to size of pie. Take a lobster, boil it, pick out all the flesh, chop it small, bruise the body, mix it well with the butter, which must be very good; pour it over your salmon, put on the lid and bake it well.

To obtain a much-wanted color in laces, especially of shadow or net, the

## IMITATION OF IRISH CROCHET

IRISH crochet in its latest form is imitated in colors. It is printed in a combination of several colors, and the effect is obtained in the following way:

The insertions of crochet are of heavy mercerized cotton threads, crocheted in rather an open mesh stitch of knots and squares. The block as it falls on this rough surface causes the colors to print unevenly; in some parts the colors are dark, in others light and in some places they are scarcely printed at all. The effect is very curious, and sometimes even crude. Bands of this printed crochet, about nine or ten inches wide, are to be seen, too, in white and light shades, while they are also obtainable in the Bulgarian colorings.—St. Louis Republic.

## BUYERS LEAD TO FASHION CHANGE

That store buyers have much opportunity to direct the purchases of the customers—and encourage them to buy becoming as well as popular styles is evidenced by the recent change in the demand for "sport" coatings which has been noticeable within the last few weeks. When the season opened vivid colorings predominated, but the story goes that the mills were unable to supply the demand for these highly colored materials, so this condition led buyers to a trial of fabrics of more subdued colorings. The result was even larger sales than had resulted from the brighter colors, and it is said that some of the manufacturers have discontinued making the brilliant colored materials. At the present time astrachans and chinchillas are high in popular esteem.

## LATEST TUNIC

The latest thing in tunics is purely Florentine. It has no sleeves and is short, being fastened at the waist by a kid belt studded with precious stones, says the Chicago Journal. The hem is slightly stiffened, as the whole success of the garment depends on its outlines.

A lovely model of this order of tunics is made in crepe-de-chine bordered with swansdown. The belt to this is of gold brocade. Other belts worn with these garments are fashioned of tapestry made in the antique faded shades of ancient tapestries and fastened with buckles of enamel, set with precious stones.

## HOME HELPS

To keep irons from rusting rub with mutton fat and wrap in brown paper before putting away.

When washing rations do not put it through a wringer. After rinsing wring loosely and hang out slightly heavy with water. If washed this way the article will not need much ironing.

To soften brown sugar when it has become lumpy, stand it over a vessel filled with boiling water.

A quantity of quicklime put into a damp cupboard for a few days will absorb the dampness.—Chicago Evening Post.

## SEPARATE WAIST IS POPULAR

Has been termed the "Suburbanite's Delight"

TIME and again it has been predicted that the popularity of the separate waist was about to wane, and during the reign of the one-piece dress it was not held so high in favor, but at the present time it occupies an important place in the wardrobe of the well-dressed woman, largely due to the popularity of the three-piece suit.

When it is said that separate blouses are favored it does not refer to color so much as to material, for any amount of leeway is allowed in the combination of materials, but harmonizing effects are required in colors. Fashion permits such freedom in the choice and blending of the shades that it is not absolutely necessary that the blouse should be of the exact shade of the skirt and a portion of it only is required to resemble the skirt in color, for much cream and white net and lace are used in combination with other material.

One of the popular models shows the lower part of the blouse of chiffon velvet of the same shade of the skirt, but the upper part and the sleeves is of sheer material or net. The same shade of chiffon frequently used over white or cream. The entire blouse of heavy fabric is not so popular. All blouses are cut low in the neck, the V-shape being the most favored, and this permits of the wearing of a guimpe when a high neck is desired. Large rolling collars are frequently seen. Vest and bolero effects are among the styles particularly noted. Shadow lace is draped in bolero fashion, or the bolero may be introduced in lace or net of contrasting color. A touch of the fancy oriental colors which are seen in many of the vests gives just the little dash of orientalism which is so desirable at this time.

To obtain a much-wanted color in laces, especially of shadow or net, the



## Planned Success

TO BE sure this flour will work properly and surely in your kitchen—

The Pillsbury Model Bakeshop bakes sample loaves of bread from it before it leaves the mill.

This applies not only to your neighbor's sack but to that sack of PILLSBURY'S BEST now in your own kitchen.

By thus testing the flour for what it is intended to do (make bread) under actual service conditions, and proving it all right, it is safe to predict that not only will you have no annoyance—no failure, but that you will have uniform success.

Remove the element of Chance—of Failure—by buying

## Pillsbury's Best Flour

## TO REPAIR AND FRESHEN GLOVES

## WORTH KNOWING

Fried apples are delicious served with pork chops.

Use your sour milk and salt to brighten brass candlesticks.

First wash table linen in cold water and then in hot.

Mushrooms cut into small pieces make a novel filling for an omelet.

Not all canary fanciers know of the bird's love for nasturtium blossoms.

In serving hominy for breakfast, just before taking from the stove add a beaten egg.

When next making lemon jelly, add a few cloves to the mixture. The seasoning will be a pleasing addition.

When coating chocolate creams, the melted chocolate often becomes curdled. To remedy this add a little olive oil.

To clean curtain hooks, place them in water in which a little ammonia has been poured and leave for a little while.—Dallas News.

## STEAK IN CUBES

Try this model for round steak: Have the steak cut an inch thick, cut it into cubes, roll in flour and cook in boiling fat until a nice brown, skim out on a warm dish; sprinkle with pepper and salt. The meat will be tender, sweet and juicy; with some nice mashed potatoes you will have a fine lunch.—Los Angeles Express.



## Baker's Cocoa Is Good Cocoa

Of fine quality, made from carefully selected high-grade cocoa beans, skilfully blended, prepared by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of chemicals or dyes. It contains no added potash, possesses a delicious natural flavor, and is of great food value.

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# Committee at Work on Currency Bill Formation

Which Plan, Glass or Vanderlip, Seems Less Concerned With Wall Street? One of Important Questions Involved

## DETAILS CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON — With the public hearings on the currency bill completed the Senate banking and currency committee is now at work in executive session forming the legislation. Although they do not fear Wall street influence on the bill, and are not eager to produce a law that will purge the currency system of control by the bankers, directly or indirectly, yet the great task is to devise a system that will work and yet have nothing about it that may create suspicion in the public view.

Several senators on the committee have made it clear that they realize that the mere mention of Wall street in connection with any project is enough to taint that project in public opinion. One of the most effective political attacks that can be made upon a public man is to accuse him of being in league with Wall street interests. One senator observed that the most serious objection to the report of the national monetary commission was that it bore the name of Senator Aldrich, who was known as a friend of Wall street, and the public would not have accepted it for that reason.

Now comes the antithesis of the Aldrich plan in the plan outlined by Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York. The Aldrich plan provided a central bank under control of the banks; the Vanderlip plan proposes a central bank under complete government control. And yet those who favor the Vanderlip plan, and a poll shows that a majority of the committee favor its essentials, fear the effect on public opinion of adopting a plan recommended by one of the chief figures in Wall street.

And yet it must be said that Mr. Vanderlip is not the originator of this central government bank idea. It was merely at the request of members of the committee that he drew up a bill embodying their ideas. When he appeared as a witness before the committee some weeks ago Mr. Vanderlip favored the Aldrich plan chiefly because he thought its centralization of authority provided the maximum efficiency. When asked if he thought the same efficiency could be maintained if the central bank were under government control he said he thought it could, and the committee asked him to prepare a bill carrying out that idea. When he appeared last week to present the bill it commanded more united approbation from senators on the committee than almost any other idea that has been presented.

The President then announced that he favored the Glass bill in its essentials, leaving it to be understood that the Vanderlip plan would not be acceptable to him. Now senators are asking: "Is there more of Wall street influence in the Glass bill, by which the banks own and share in control of the system, or in the Vanderlip plan by which ownership and control is in the government?" Another senator said: "Not a single witness of importance has appeared who has not favored the central bank idea." But the senators who favor the central bank now fear they have made a mistake in allowing the name of Vanderlip to become associated with the plan.

"If we pass the Glass bill," said another senator, "we will have to explain why we refused an opportunity to give the government complete control. On the other hand if we pass the Vanderlip bill we will have to explain why we allowed a Wall street financier to write our banking law."

Chairman Glass of the House committee, charging Mr. Vanderlip with inconsistency, says:

"If Mr. Vanderlip's scheme was not actually designed to delay and frustrate currency legislation, it will, if given consideration, have that inevitable effect."

The platform upon which the Democratic administration and the Sixty-third Congress were elected distinctly said:

"We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank."

"To undertake to repudiate this declaration would involve the Democratic party in serious consequences and would render exceedingly remote the probability of currency legislation at any time soon. In my judgment it would be futile to attempt anything of the kind."

Senators Hitchcock, Read and O'Gorman, the Democrats on the committee who are inclined to endorse a single bank, enter the sessions without having committed themselves definitely in support of the President's bill; and it is expected that administration activity in Senate circles will be marked in the effort to pave the way for a committee agreement that can be accepted at the White House and approved by the House.

## MRS. PANKHURST AVOIDS PUBLICITY

CLEVELAND — With the quietness that has marked her movements since her arrival in Cleveland Friday, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst departed for Columbus Sunday night. Virtually the only time she has been seen during her visit here was during her lecture Saturday night.

On Sunday she continued her policy of seclusion, and the only persons who knew the hour of her departure were Miss Joan Wickham and Mrs. Eunice Brannon of New York, who accompanied her.

## SETTLEMENT WORK

Plans and progress of the college settlements in Baltimore, Boston, New York and Philadelphia were presented by the head workers at a meeting of the College Settlements Association Saturday at Denison house. Miss Eva Louder said that the great need of the community at Locust Point, Baltimore, was the provision of industrial education for the boys and girls, many of whom leave the schools between 11 and 14 and go to work as unskilled laborers. The school courses must be changed, she declared, as any industrial work that the settlement might offer would help to meet the need in small measure only. She also ascribed some of the difficulties the settlement has had to encounter on account of inadequate financial support to the condition that the value of settlement work is not known nor recognized so fully in Baltimore as in the northern cities. A new feature this coming year, she said, would be the formation of a class in English for German women who cannot yet speak the language.

The need of a new building for Denison house was set forth by Miss Geraldine Gordon, who asserted that the settlement would be unable to do its full share toward the growth of neighborhood democracy until it could offer a large assembly hall for meetings of many kinds. In describing the summer work she said that the intimate knowledge of the girls which had been gained by the directors having charge of small groups of them had been helpful in giving the house a deeper hold on individuals and the results were being felt now. Miss Gordon also stated that the neighborhood is in need of several model tenements, and also a model housekeeping flat where practical homemaking could be taught to women and girls.

The work of the New York settlement was presented by Miss Elizabeth S. Williams, and that of the Philadelphia settlement by Miss Anna F. Davies. Mrs. Lucia H. Thayer, president of the association, presided.

Clubs and classes begin regular work today at Ellis Memorial and in the new rooms at 34 Church street. On Friday evening the young people will meet at 12 Carver street for Hallowe'en festivities.

Tonight the first regular meeting of the South Bay Neighborhood Association will be held at South Bay Union. Registration for clubs and classes will continue through the week and work will begin next Monday.

Both afternoon and evening parties will be held this week at the Roxbury neighborhood house in celebration of Hallowe'en.

A class in camp cooking for boys opens tomorrow at Robert Gould Shaw house, and on Friday the Baby Club for Young Mothers will have its first meeting. The kindergarten will be started Saturday morning.

Mrs. Mary Antin Grabau yesterday afternoon met and talked with many of the older boys and girls of Hale house, of which she was once a member.

A nursery supper will be given on Hallowe'en to mothers and small children at the Cottage Place neighborhood house. Clubs and classes there are now underway, and the kindergarten has also been started.

At Ruggles street neighborhood house a Hallowe'en party will be held Thursday evening for neighborhood mothers, and Friday evening the story-telling class will meet for the first time this fall with Miss Margaret Shipman as director.

Preparations have already been started at the Social Service house for the Hallowe'en party to be given Friday evening to between 50 and 100 boys and girls. Special decorations and favors are being made both by the residents and the children. Games, music, doughnuts, apples and popcorn balls will be included in the evening's fun.

The addition of two new teachers to the faculty of the Boston music school settlement will make it possible for some of the children on the waiting list of 211 to become pupils at once. The Mozart Club, under the leadership of Miss Marion Fox, begins its meetings this week, and a new club, called the Morton Street Sunshine Club, will continue to meet Monday afternoons. A faculty recital is being planned for the first Sunday afternoon in November, and several of the pupils are to play at a meeting of the College Club Monday afternoon, Nov. 3. Miss Miriam Williamson is in charge at the settlement office.

A reception was held yesterday afternoon from 5 to 7 at the Civic Service house for Mrs. Antin Grabau, who spoke to the members of the house on what she had been doing since she finished "The Promised Land." She drew a parallel between the Mosaic decalogue and the Declaration of Independence, showing that both were built on the basis that the same opportunities are due one's neighbor that one believes are due to oneself, and that both the Mosaic law and the Declaration of Independence are in reality an expression of the golden rule.

## TROLLEY MEN TO DROP CASE

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The trolley men's union met at midnight Saturday and held a thorough discussion of the Fairhurst case, the meeting adjourning early Sunday morning after a decision had been reached to carry the case no further.

## EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED

WESTERLY, R. I.—The Gilt Edge express on the New Haven railroad was derailed near here Saturday afternoon. No very serious results followed, though 38 were injured. The railroad and public utilities commissions are investigating.

## MEMORIAL PROJECT FOR CIVIL WAR WOMEN TO BE PUSHED

President Will Soon Call Meeting of Federal Commission Which Has Charge of Erection of \$700,000 Building to Heroic Workers Provided by Recent Law

WASHINGTON—President Woodrow Wilson will be asked to call a meeting during the fall months of the federal commission, which is to have charge of the erection in this city of a memorial building to the heroic women of the civil war period. The necessary legislation is contained in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, recently signed by the President, and it is the result of several years of agitation by women both of the North and of the South. At first it was proposed that the memorial should be erected to the loyal women of the civil war, but the use of the word "loyal" was objected to, and finally in its place the word "heroic" was used, which means that the memorial will include the brave and heroic women of the Confederacy as well as those of the Union. The erection of such a memorial, largely through the use of money set apart by Congress, is taken to be another step toward that complete reunion of

the sections so much desired by people of both.

The federal commission is made up of the president of the Red Cross Society, the secretary of war, the chairman of the joint committee of Congress on library, this committee having jurisdiction over such matters, and the chairman of the House committee on library. The commission will select a site for the building, and it is presumed it will be somewhere near the war department, the Red Cross being closely identified with that branch of the government.

It is said that the memorial building will probably be known as the American National Red Cross building, since Congress has provided in the law that that society is to have the use of it. The building will cost \$700,000, including the site, and of that amount Congress has appropriated \$400,000, on the condition that the Red Cross organization is to raise \$300,000 additional.

Admission to the exhibition will be free. The hours will be from 2 to 10 p. m. today, and from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. from Oct. 28 to Nov. 1, inclusive. The main exhibition rooms are on the fifth floor. Additional displays will be found on the third and fourth floors, at each side of the auditorium and in the foyer on the ground floor.

The opening ceremonies take place at 8 p. m. today in the auditorium. President Thomas W. Churchill of the board of education will make the opening address. Mayor Kline was invited to do so, but other duties prevented.

On the committee of honor appears the name of City Superintendent of Public Schools Dr. William H. Maxwell.

There will be a German night and Fest Kommera at 8 p. m. tomorrow in Scheffel hall, Third avenue and Seventeenth street. On Wednesday from 1 to 3 p. m. there will be a collation at the Collectors Club, and at 7:30 p. m. Thursday the official dinner will be held at the Hotel Astor, when it is expected that the awards of the judges will be announced.

These awards consist of a prize trophy, three silver cups, and many medals.

## STAMP EXHIBIT OF \$2,000,000 TO BE OPENED

First International Affair of Its Kind Will Show Specimens From All Parts of World, Some Valued at \$9000 Each

## CUPS AMONG PRIZES

NEW YORK—At 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Engineering Societies' building, 25-33 West Thirty-ninth street, the first international philatelic exhibition ever held in this country will be opened to the public. Stamps from all parts of the civilized world will be shown by about 300 collectors, American and European. The total estimated value is more than \$2,000,000. Some of the rarities have a market value of from \$5000 to \$10000 each. Some are the only copies known.

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## MONITORIALS BY NIXON WATERMAN

### ECONOMY

"Whicherley was boasting the other day about what a lot he had saved by not owning an auto this summer."

"That's interesting. What is he going to do with the money he has put by?"

"Purchase a new auto in the spring."

### HANGING ON

"Is it true that your street-car line is about to suspend business?"

"Well, it is planning to suspend more of its business than it has done heretofore; it is doubling the number of straps in each of its cars."

### LARGE VIEW TAKEN

PHILADELPHIA—At the rededication Saturday of Congress hall, in historic Independence square, where George Washington gave his second term address in which he barked back to the early days of the republic and contrasted men and things of those times with the present.

"I feel a compulsion of men," he said, "a compulsion of examples which set us in this place. And of what do their examples remind us? They remind us not only of public service, but of public service shot through with principle and honor."

"If you think too much about being reelected, it is very difficult to worth reelecting. You are so apt to think that the comparatively small number of persons, numerous as they seem to be when they swarm, who come to Washington to ask for things, do not constitute an important proportion of the population, that it is constantly necessary to come away from Washington to renew one's contact with the people who do not swarm there, who do not ask for anything, and who do trust you without their personal counsel to do your duty. Unless one gets this contact he grows weaker."

"My theme here today, my only thought, is a very simple one. Do not let us go back to the annals of those sessions of Congress to find out what to do, because we live in another age and circumstances are absolutely different. Let us be men of that kind. Let us at every turn the compulsions of principle and honor which they felt."

From Congress hall the President went by train to Swarthmore College, where he spoke briefly at the annual Founders' day exercises.

In his speech he proclaimed the doctrine that the whole western hemisphere should be devoted to one purpose—"that nowhere can any government endure which is supported by anything but the consent of the governed."

It was while extolling the spirit with which William Penn sought to establish a "free commonwealth" in America that the President incidentally revealed his thoughts on present-day problems.

To the students he said:

"Do you covet honor? You will never get it by serving yourself. Do you covet distinction? You will get it only as the servant of mankind. Do not forget, then, as you walk these classic places, why you are here. You are not here merely to prepare to make a living. You are here in order to enable the world to live more amply, with greater vision, with a finer spirit of hope and achievement. You are here to enrich the world, and you impoverish yourself if you forget the errand."

## UNITED STATES HAS MR. BRYAN AS ACTING PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan is acting President of the United States today. Mr. Bryan, as the ranking cabinet officer, became the acting head of the executive branch of the government by virtue of the departure from the capital of President Wilson for Alabama to make an address at Mobile.

As acting President, Mr. Bryan will handle the Mexican situation and take care of routine matters.

This is the second time Mr. Bryan has been acting President. Early in the summer while the President was in New Hampshire with his family, he acted in a similar capacity.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In studying play and players on the golf course, one is struck by the amount of good material that is absolutely wasted. I notice many men who have done well in other ball games, such as cricket and lawn tennis, who, when they take up golf seem to approach it in a new spirit. At cricket, for instance, they will spend hours practising at the nets under the critical eyes of the veterans of the team. All their faults are pointed out, and if they show any promise at all, they are carefully tutored. Even school boys do not expect to play in matches without assiduous practise.

All these patient and painstaking efforts, however, seem to vanish in most cases when the individual lays aside his cricket bat and joins a golf club. He frequently begins by borrowing a set of clubs and playing a match with a friend who is invariably a novice also. He has had no tuition, he knows nothing about the rules, but goes out for a game just for the fun of the thing—to see what it is like. He gets in every one's way, digs up huge divots and leaves them, innocently upsetting the pleasure of many other players, and worst of all, in that short two hours, he very often sows the seeds of a lot of golfing faults that will take him a long time to get rid of and possibly many of them will stick to him all through his golfing career.

This article of T. W. N.'s taken from the World of Golf is as well worth reading as his former contributions. He continues: I think it is a thousand pities that so many likely players spoil their chances of becoming reasonably good golfers through taking up the game in this haphazard way. If they only had a few hours' tuition before indulging in their first match what a difference it would make. I am a firm believer in a player learning to swing correctly before he tries to hit a ball. If he is allowed to swipe at a ball straight away, 10 times to one he will unconsciously acquire an awkward style which will take some altering afterward.

I heard of a beginner who recently joined a crack club in the north after having had his name on the waiting list a considerable time. He was admitted to membership on condition that he took a course of lessons from the professional before playing over the course. This sounds very arbitrary, and no doubt many would refuse to join that particular club if dictated to in such a manner, but really I think it is one of the soundest ideas of which I have heard. Undoubtedly it is the wisest

Compulsion of Examples Set by the Men of Earlier Times Prompts Remarks at Congress Hall and Before College Pupils

## NAVY NOT TO GET OLEOMARGARINE

PORSCHEMUTH, N. H.—After much experimental work on the part of the pay corps of the navy the department has decided that oleomargarine was a good substitute for butter for use among the ships of the service.

The paymaster-general was planning to adopt it when confronted by the ration law which stipulates that the ration shall include two ounces of butter, and the jackies will do without the oleomargarine.

## LEADER HONORED BY SCOTTISH RITE

WASHINGTON—Memorial services for Albert Pike, for years sovereign grand commander of the supreme council of the thirty-third degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Free-masonry for the southern

# GENERAL VIEW OF THE BACK BAY FENS TO REAR OF BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS



IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND AT THE SIDE ENTRANCE TO THE ART MUSEUM IS GREENLEAF STREET, WHICH MEETS THE FENWAY JUST AT THE CORNER OF THE MUSEUM. IT IS PLANNED LATER TO CONTINUE GREENLEAF STREET FURTHER, THEN TO THE LEFT AND HAVE IT MEET MUSEUM STREET, WHICH IS TO START AT THE FURTHER SIDE OF THE MUSEUM. IT IS ALSO PLANNED TO HAVE JERSEY STREET MEET MUSEUM AND GREENLEAF STREETS. IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND IS PARKER STREET, WHICH CONTINUES AND MEETS THE FENWAY.

## MANY CHANGES ARE PROPOSED IN THE FENWAY

**Mayor Fitzgerald Approves Scheme for Extension of Jersey Street From Audubon Road to Huntington Avenue**

### BASIN IS PROPOSED

Plans for the improvement and extension of Jersey street from Audubon road through the Fens to Huntington avenue and the construction of a basin in the rear of the Museum of Fine Arts, estimated to cost between \$80,000 and \$100,000, have been approved by Mayor Fitzgerald and it is expected will be ratified at the meeting of the city council today, when an appropriation probably will be made.

The plans were prepared by the park and recreation department which has been working on the improvement for several years. The improvement is expected to make a better setting and approach to the rear of the art museum when the new Evans wing is completed.

The Jersey street extension was authorized by Legislature in 1911. The extension according to the present plans would have the same grade as the Fenway, Audubon road and Jersey street. The rough grading already has been done with the earth from the Boylston street subway. This was done without cost to the city. The extension to be divided, one branch crossing the Fenway at the Huntington entrance and the other connecting with the Fenway the other side the Robert Dawson Evans wing would form a bow with its middle opposite the main entrance of the wing. This will necessitate the straightening of the Fenway.

In the center of the bow the plan calls for a basin with a boat landing in front of the museum on the Fenway side approached by a broad case of stone steps. This basin will be approached from the opposite side by steps also. The water will be crossed by stone arch bridges and the roadway will be graded to a gentle slope to the level of the low land, a grade of six feet. Trees and shrubbery are planned for the sides of the road and steps, but are to be so arranged as to not obstruct the view of the museum or the basin from any point.

### LENOX TURNS ON ELECTRIC LIGHTS

**LENOX, Mass.—Lenox is now lighted at night by electric lights with powerful incandescent lamps and reflectors on poles 300 feet apart and the last of the big towns of Berkshire county has discarded kerosene lights as a means of illumination. For years progressive people of Lenox had wanted modern lighting and the installation of the overland electric line from the Glendale plant last winter gave the town an opportunity to take this service. All of the wires are underground. The poles are the latest of their kind and are not obtrusive, although they are the only poles of any kind allowed on the Lenox highway. The first lighting was Saturday night.**

### DECRY NEGRO DISCRIMINATION

**PORLTAND, Me.—At a mass meeting in Chestnut Methodist church Sunday afternoon resolutions were adopted protesting against the discrimination against the negro race in the departments in Washington and requesting that the President order this discrimination to cease.**

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. B. Mason of Cincinnati, secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, was the principal speaker.

**DR. GRENFELL LECTURES**

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell of Labrador gave the address at the regular vesper service Sunday afternoon before an audience which filled John M. Greene hall.

**WELLESLEY TO RAISE \$1,000,000**

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley College is about to launch a campaign to add \$1,000,000 to its funds, the income only to be used. Already an anonymous gift of \$100,000 has been made.

## LIMITS OF RIGHT DOMAIN

*Editorial View of the Connecticut Decision Is That Restriction Is a Fortunate One*

JUDICIAL decisions in a certain old-fashioned view are not subject to the test of public policy. They are taken to be only the interpretations of law as it is written and not to be legislative. When we say that this view is old-fashioned we take into account the recent disposition to discuss the decisions of high courts with great freedom and the toleration by some good people of the notion that there ought to be a review power in the hands of the voters—the judicial recall of decisions. That doctrine does not need to be embraced in order to justify an examination of a constitutional opinion from a high court, for it is at least permissible to consider the effect that a decision has upon the course of public business.

So much for prelude to the glance at the decision by the supreme court of the state of Connecticut in the case of the College for Women at New London, where the question was of the constitutionality of the legislation giving the institution the power to take land under the right of eminent domain. The court decides that the Legislature cannot extend that power to the corporation. There is dissent from the opinion in the newspaper discussion and so good a journal as the Springfield Republican calls it a "case of reactionary judicial legislation through interpretation of the constitutional rights of private property."

If the court is open to the charge of legislating, it is permissible to discuss the question whether it legislated wisely. The Republican holds that the state Legislature is as good a body as any to determine what is a "public use," requiring condemnation proceedings. But the question may be raised if any "body" is wise enough to be entrusted with the extension of this power to corporate bodies except those performing a public function and order close public accountability and then only as it is necessary from the public standpoint to avoid extortions.

The supreme court of Connecticut may be left to the ordinary sources of correction for any decision that is not in accord with the wish of the people of the state. If the conditions there require that so great a power should be extended to a college there will be found a means to provide for it, by the slow process of constitutional amendment, if no other. But that course is not probable, if the temper of the people is like that of American citizens generally, leading them not to allow private ownership in land to be too easily set aside for the public.

The right of the state to the use of land required for public purposes is fundamental. The public domain is not where denied superiority—"eminence" to use the legal term. But it may be used to dislodge the private holder of fee

### BROWN RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE ENDS

**PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The sixth annual conference of the Student Volunteer League of Greater Boston, held here under the auspices of the Brown University Christian Association, closed last night.**

There was an open meeting at the Central Congregational church in the afternoon, when the Rev. O. P. Gifford of Brookline, a Brown graduate, spoke on "Adoniram Judson," one of the early graduates of Brown, a Christian mission in Burma.

### HARVARD STUDENT COUNCIL ELECTS

The Harvard Student Council has elected: L. H. Miller '14 of Portland, Ore., president; Sidney P. Clark '14 of Philadelphia, vice-president; George F. Plimpton '14 of Buffalo, secretary-treasurer. These officers are ex-officio members of the executive committee, of which the four elective members are W. A. Barron '14 of Newburyport, L. Saltonstall '14 of Chestnut Hill, W. H. Trumbull '15 of Salem and J. C. Talbot '15 of Milton.

**BELIS' ARREST PROTESTED**

BROCKTON, Mass.—Nearly 1000 Hebrews gathered in Y. M. C. A. hall Saturday night to protest publicly against the action of the Russian government in causing to be kept in prison Mendel Belis, a Russian Jew.

only under restrictions both of the constitution and of public policy. None will argue that it should be employed for every possible public use or that ever a corporation having a certain relation to the public in its work should exercise it. It is only to be exercised where certain land is required and where the public would suffer if that particular land could not be acquired. It is an instrument to be used only as a guard against extortion.

There was no question about the need of the railroad companies being given the right. Practically not to have it would be to bar the building of the road.

To be of service the road must take a certain route and it could not be held up by some owner for an extortive price. The towns and cities have need of particular locations for schools, for parks, for water supply, and the right to condemn land is the sole means of getting them without extortions. There must be the general public need and the possibility of extortions to make out a case.

Even incorporated colleges have not had the right extended to them, for the lack of one or both of the reasons. They are doubtfully public institutions but if they could qualify in that respect, there would be no limitation to certain land for their location. They would not be subject to the exaction of an unwarranted price for the land needed, inasmuch as they could find another place if the one first selected were not attainable.

Their convenience might be better served by the exercise of the right to go where they would and take whose land they might want, but the right to condemn does not go to that length.

Respect for private ownership and its protection by constitution is essential for common comfort. To say that full value will be paid is far short of sufficient cause for the extension of the power to take away the land of the private owner.

Full value is only a market value and there are values that lie outside the market estimate. The right to the home with its associations and attachments is not recognized in the exercise of the eminent domain theory. There are sentimental values that the private owner cannot hold the public to take into account. If the public need is great enough these may be set aside but they are substantial enough to constitute a good reason why the right to take and to pay for as the court may arrive at value should not be loosely or widely extended.

To the extent that the Connecticut supreme court was legislating, was considering public policy as well as the constitution, it would be credited by the people of New England at least as tested by the laws they have made, with having legislated wisely in holding close the right to go abroad and take privately owned land.

The supreme court of Connecticut may be left to the ordinary sources of correction for any decision that is not in accord with the wish of the people of the state. If the conditions there require that so great a power should be extended to a college there will be found a means to provide for it, by the slow process of constitutional amendment, if no other.

But that course is not probable, if the temper of the people is like that of American citizens generally, leading them not to allow private ownership in land to be too easily set aside for the public.

The right of the state to the use of land required for public purposes is fundamental. The public domain is not where denied superiority—"eminence" to use the legal term. But it may be used to dislodge the private holder of fee

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To the extent that the Connecticut supreme court was legislating, was considering public policy as well as the constitution, it would be credited by the people of New England at least as tested by the laws they have made, with having legislated wisely in holding close the right to go abroad and take privately owned land.

The supreme court of Connecticut may be left to the ordinary sources of correction for any decision that is not in accord with the wish of the people of the state. If the conditions there require that so great a power should be extended to a college there will be found a means to provide for it, by the slow process of constitutional amendment, if no other.

But that course is not probable, if the temper of the people is like that of American citizens generally, leading them not to allow private ownership in land to be too easily set aside for the public.

The right of the state to the use of land required for public purposes is fundamental. The public domain is not where denied superiority—"eminence" to use the legal term. But it may be used to dislodge the private holder of fee

not to be used only as a guard against extortions.

There is no question about the need of the railroad companies being given the right. Practically not to have it would be to bar the building of the road.

To be of service the road must take a certain route and it could not be held up by some owner for an extortive price.

The towns and cities have need of particular locations for schools, for parks, for water supply, and the right to condemn land is the sole means of getting them without extortions. There must be the general public need and the possibility of extortions to make out a case.

Even incorporated colleges have not had the right extended to them, for the lack of one or both of the reasons. They are doubtfully public institutions but if they could qualify in that respect, there would be no limitation to certain land for their location. They would not be subject to the exaction of an unwarranted price for the land needed, inasmuch as they could find another place if the one first selected were not attainable.

Their convenience might be better served by the exercise of the right to go where they would and take whose land they might want, but the right to condemn does not go to that length.

Respect for private ownership and its protection by constitution is essential for common comfort. To say that full value will be paid is far short of sufficient cause for the extension of the power to take away the land of the private owner.

Full value is only a market value and there are values that lie outside the market estimate. The right to the home with its associations and attachments is not recognized in the exercise of the eminent domain theory. There are sentimental values that the private owner cannot hold the public to take into account. If the public need is great enough these may be set aside but they are substantial enough to constitute a good reason why the right to take and to pay for as the court may arrive

# Progressive Party in Final Effort to Elect C. S. Bird

## PROGRESSIVES IN FINAL EFFORT TO ELECT MR. BIRD

With Hiram Johnson, Mr. Beveridge and Other National Leaders to Lead the Forces, Hundreds of Rallies Arranged

## OTHER PARTIES BUSY

With their campaign forces augmented by several speakers of national repute from outside Massachusetts, the Progressive party has prepared for several hundred rallies for the final week of the campaign. Governor Hiram Johnson of California, Progressive, is due to make his first speech in behalf of Charles S. Bird tomorrow night at Everett and in Bloomfield hall, Dorchester. At the same time Oscar S. Straus of New York is scheduled to speak at the Williams school in Chelsea. Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana is to continue speaking this week.

With about 2300 miles of his statewide tour covered and more than 400 speeches completed, Mr. Bird continues his speaking today at Milton, Randolph, Holbrook, Avon, West Bridgewater and Bridgewater, and in the evening at rallies in Fall River and New Bedford.

Joseph Walker will be a speaker at Winchendon and Royalston and Matthew Hale in Lexington town hall.

Other evening rallies will be at Progressive headquarters, Lynn; Muford hall, Marblehead; Plymouth town hall, Kingston town hall, Millis town hall, Medfield town hall and in the open in Peabody.

Mr. Bird has written to Representative Cleveland A. Chandler of East Bridgewater, Progressive, saying that he does not recommend his reelection, and if a member of his district would vote against him, because of his connections with an advertising company which was interested in New Haven advertisements and Mr. Chandler's subsequent votes for the western trolley merger and the Washburn public service commission bills, both of which conferred special favors on the New Haven road.

In a public statement Mr. Bird declares that the Republican organization leaders are preparing to support David L. Walsh for election rather than take a chance of an election of the Progressive candidate.

Governor Foss declares that the railroad problem is the great issue of the present campaign and says that if any one of his three chief opponents was successful election day, "the New Haven monopoly will have a friend in the Governor's chair."

Mr. Foss asserts that the governorship is not so much the issue at stake as is the election of a successor to Senator Lodge in the United States Senate. This successor, he says, the New Haven wishes to be one who is friendly to its interests, and in the Governor's opinion no candidate is fitted to be the chief executive of the commonwealth whose "attitude admits the possibility that such an invitation should be extended to him."

Governor Foss arranged today to speak Tuesday evening at Holyoke, Wednesday evening at Worcester and Thursday evening at Springfield. There is nothing for him in the way of rallies for this evening. His campaign committee is trying to arrange for a rally Friday somewhere in Boston.

This morning 75,000 copies of Governor Foss' campaign booklet were printed and will be distributed during the next few days.

Rallies in the interest of the Democratic candidates will be held this evening at Knights of Columbus hall, Chelsea; Everett high school; Hibernian hall, Malden; opera house, Medford; Sharon town hall; Pythian hall, Randolph; Melrose city hall; Lyceum hall, Woburn; Wakefield town hall.

In addition to the complete state ticket and local candidates for council, county and legislative offices, the speakers will include Congressman John J. Mitchell, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Congressman Edward Gilmore, James H. Vane and Richard Olney, 2nd.

Democratic leaders of Boston met at the American house Sunday afternoon and listened to speeches by Mayor Fitzgerald, Congressman James M. Curley, John R. Murphy, John A. Kellher and other Boston Democratic leaders in behalf of David L. Walsh, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate.

Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa is expected to speak with Congressman Gardner tonight at rallies in Lowell and Lawrence. This noon the congressman held an outdoor rally at the works of the United Shoe Machinery Company's plant at Beverly.

## MEN AND WOMEN TALK POLITICS

Political parties in this state were represented in a symposium on "The Campaign in its Moral, Patriotic, and Social Aspects" at the People's Temple, Columbus avenue and Berkeley street before 500 men and women last evening. Various campaign planks were discussed.

**MRS. PECK TO TALK ART**  
LITTLETON, Mass.—The Woman's Club observes "Presidents' day" this afternoon in the vestry of the Unitarian church. There is a talk on art by Mrs. Minnie Eliot Tenney Peck.

## MUSIC NOTES

### MME. PAVLOVA DANCES

Presenting a pantomime ballet, "Oriental Fantasy," based on music by three Russian composers, Mme. Anna Pavlova made her first appearance of the season at the Boston opera house on Saturday afternoon before a large house. The associate mime with Mme. Pavlova in this piece was Mr. Novikoff. Other numbers presented were a set of solos, duets and group dances interpreting music of Chopin, and a series of miscellaneous dances by Mme. Pavlova, Messrs. Novikoff, Koleff, Okrainsky, Berge and the other men and women of the company. In the evening the dancers reappeared, presenting "The Magic Flute" and "The Invitation." Mr. Cecchetti, one of the company's drill masters, appeared in the evening in a character role. Theodore Stier conducted the orchestra in both performances.

The work of Mme. Pavlova still has the finely imaginative qualities that marked it when her resources in the way of assisting dancers were smaller. She has a perfectly organized and trained company and she would give her audiences ample return for their time and attention and money if she threw a good burden of the performance on her helpers. But she knows that the public wants all it can get of her and she does not spare herself.

Her programs call for her almost continual appearance at the footlights and not only is she ready herself to answer the demand but her art is ready too. Her versatility is so great that every motion she makes conveys a fresh idea. If her work were merely gymnastic, as is that of many artists of her profession, it would inevitably disclose repetition in the course of all the numbers she gives in an afternoon. But cleverness and skill, the reliance of the dancer who is just schooled and not inspired to interpret, seem to have no part in Mme. Pavlova's scheme. Not a step, not a gesture is taken for the mere purpose of doing something difficult or pretty. The "Fantasy" reveals itself as drama whenever the heroine, impersonated by Mme. Pavlova, comes into it. You do not realize that the means of the presentation of it is the dance.

This is probably because Mme. Pavlova is before else a mime. She makes us forget her dancing in her representation of the characters of the rhythmic world, just as the modern soprano in opera makes us forget her voice in her portrayal of characters of the tone world. For Mme. Pavlova does not really dance. She impersonates somebody. And you do not care whether she is going to get through an intricate series of steps in time to come to a stately stop in precise agreement with the close of the musical phrase or not. You only want to know how the story she is telling is coming out.

Analysis has to map a shrewd course on the Russian choreographic sea. It cannot deny her the equality of the dance with all other arts. The technique of this art can be made to give a pictorial communication in the highest meaning of the idea. We all know the obvious kind of picturing that another kind of dancing does. Analysis disposes quickly of the so-called classic dances which were popular a few seasons ago, for they got their effect by a plain process of explanation and labeling. Imagination had small share in it. Their work depended on direct imitation of nature. They were porcelain done into mimetic forms of people and things. But the Pavlova dancing, like the vases of the best ceramic art, depends on geometric line and has nothing in common with Duncan-Fuller Staffordshire. The fundamental motive of the Russian school is acrobatic motion. And this when mastered the Pavlova way commands a whole phantasmagorical realm of character which music, poetry and painting can scarcely enter.

Excellent work was done by all the members of the company especially effective being the Caliban and Papageno studies of two of the men and the masquerade harlequin of another. Mr. Novikoff was a fine technical associate of Mme. Pavlova in the duets. As a mime in the "Fantasy" he was praiseworthy, though he lent no extraordinary illusion of romance to the plot.

The Bakst scenery was soft in its coloring, with a preoccupation for light browns and an aversion to contrasts. The decorative motives were broadly applied, were conventional in pattern and struck home the oriental idea at once. The whole picture seemed sketched for a larger frame than that of the Boston opera house. The "Fantasy" as a dramatic ballet is large in conception and though not spectacular in method, it could well go into a bigger space than had on Saturday. The company is comparatively small but it can fill the eye as thrice the number on the same stage has not been able to do.

## CLOSSON WORK IN ART IS ON VIEW

Art lovers may find a treat in the exhibition of paintings by William Baxter Closson, which opened today at the gallery of Messrs. R. C. & N. M. Vose, 398 Boylston street, and lasts until Nov. 8. The 16 paintings contain an unusual charm in conception and great beauty of coloring. Among the most beautiful are "The Angel," "Even the Tulips Dream of Play," "The Sandhill Country," "Down the Green Hillside," "Above the Tree Tops" and "Twilight."

## RAMESES SPHINX NOW REPOSES IN MUSEUM HERE

University of Pennsylvania Has Granite Figure Thought to Be More Than 3000 Years Old

PHILADELPHIA — The sphinx of Ramezes II, a large granite figure of a lion with the head of the Pharaoh of the Oppression has just been received at the museum of the University of Pennsylvania as its share of the last year's excavations of the Egyptian exploration fund, under the direction of Prof. Flinders Petrie, to which the university makes an annual contribution. The sphinx arrived three weeks ago, and all the intervening time has been used in getting it from the vessel to the court yard of the museum. It is now in place and is the largest Egyptian relic in this country, with the exception of the obelisk in Central park, New York, known as Cleopatra's Needle.

The sphinx is in good condition except for the head, which has been disfigured by sand storms through perhaps 3000 years.

## CLUB HAS DEBATE OVER MR. WALSH

A debate on the question, "Resolved, That David L. Walsh is the best fitted candidate to be chosen to serve the people of Massachusetts as Governor," was the feature of the third annual meeting of the Disraeli Club Sunday night at the Elizabeth Peabody house, 357 Charles street.

William Orr of the state board of education, and one of the judges, awarded the decision to the negative.

### SALEM TO HEAR "MESSIAH"

SALEM, Mass.—The Salem Oratorio Society will give Handel's "Messiah" at the Tabernacle church, Sunday evening, Dec. 21. The soloists will be Miss Josephine Knight, soprano; Miss Margaret Harding, alto; Harold S. Tripp, tenor; Oscar Hunting, basso.

### PEACE FOLK HEAR OHIO WOMAN

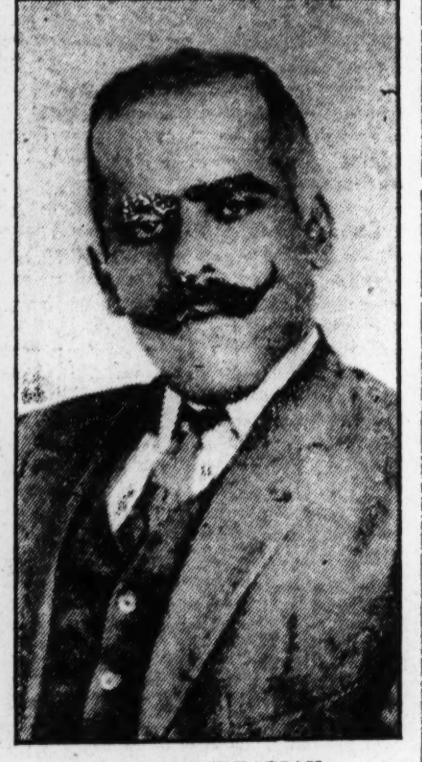
Miss Emogene Mahoney of Columbus, O., gave a dramatic reading of Charles Rand Kennedy's play, "The Terrible Meek," at the Laughton studios, Pierce building, yesterday afternoon before many members of the peace societies.

## BOSTON ARMENIANS RAISE FUND FOR SCHOOL AT MOUSH

Pledges Come As Immediate Response to Appeal Which Follows Lecture on Past and Present in Their Home Country

Nearly \$2500 was raised in pledges by Boston Armenians last evening in Franklin Union hall for an industrial school to be established at Moush, Armenia. The meeting was in celebration of the fifteen hundredth anniversary of the completion of the Armenian alphabet and the four hundredth anniversary of the beginning of Armenian printing.

Vahan Zartarian of Cairo, Egypt, where the Armenian Benevolent Union has its headquarters, gave an illustrated

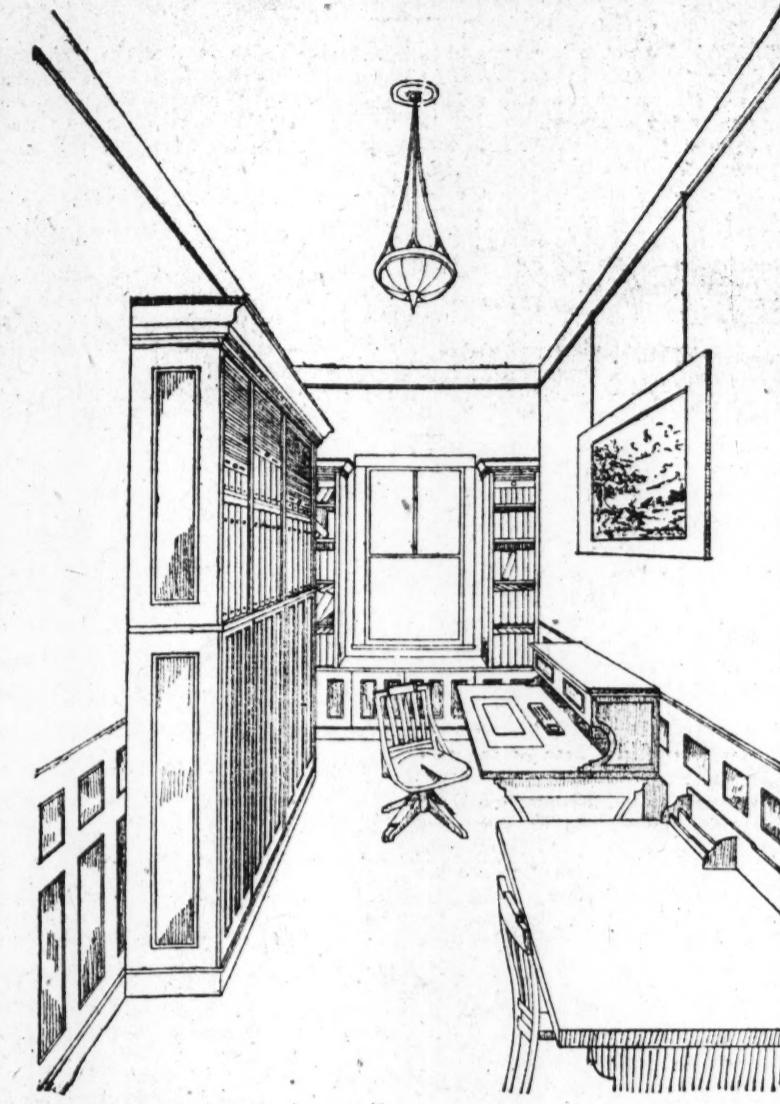


Vahan Zartarian  
Lecturer for benefit of Armenian school

lecture on Armenian history. Pictures of early Armenian kings and queens, educators, warriors, statesmen, writers, artists, actors and newspaper men were shown and greeted with the heartiest applause by the large audience, the majority of whom seemed to know the significance of each name, even those belonging to ancient history. Pictures of ruins of castles built more than 2000 years ago were also shown as well as views of the royal palaces in Constantinople, designed and built by Armenian architects.

The lecturer recalled the fact that when the Armenian alphabet was completed, Vramshabou, the king, emptied the royal treasury to establish schools all over his kingdom where children of rich

## SCHOOLBOY CARPENTERS REMODEL DR. DYER'S OFFICE



Office for superintendent of schools—Sketched by Carl W. Roberts of Industrial school

When Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, needs to be quite by himself he retires to a little back office. The wood-working class of the Boston Industrial School for Boys is going to fix it up. It has already begun. The design has been made and approved by Dr. Dyer himself, the wood has been ordered and is being cut and the working drawings are under way.

The office is long and narrow with a window at each end and a door at one side. The wood work therefore must be side to give the effect of space. It is to be of quarter-sawn gum wood which

is similar to Circassian walnut. Filing cabinets, book cases and paneling will cover most of the wall space. Everything including the desk, table and chairs has been specially designed by the boys. The lines are simple and dignified.

From the first crude design, through the working drawings, the building of each separate article to the final rub of the polished the work is to follow the same routine that it would in an up-to-date factory. Each boy in the department is doing his part in the work. However, the drawing here shown was made by Carl W. Roberts and other necessary drawings have been made by George Bower, Francis Davis and Frank Jetter.

The work is being done under the direction of Andrew Rawswall, instructor of the department. It is expected to have the room finished and ready for occupancy by Superintendent Dyer early in January.

## S. S. WINIFREDIAN BRINGS INQUIRER IN FORESTRY

Town control of forests, such as obtains in some European countries, as a means of reducing high tax rates in Massachusetts is advocated by Harris Reynolds of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, on returning home from a two-months trip abroad with Mrs. Reynolds. Forests of Germany and Switzerland have been investigated by Mr. Reynolds who says that true conservation is found where the towns control the woodlands. When a town needs money it raises it through the sale of timber without burdening its townfolk.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were among 96 passengers arriving Sunday on the Winifredian from Liverpool. Other passengers were W. G. Cooper, secretary of the Atlanta, Ga., Board of Trade; Miss A. C. Fletcher of the Peabody museum, and E. C. Armstrong, secretary of the York, Eng., Y. M. C. A., who goes to the Springfield, Mass., training school.

Another shipment of beef from Argentine Republic was included in the 3000-ton cargo brought by the steamer.

Customs officials were active in enforcing the new regulation prohibiting cigarette being brought into the United States.

## TEACHERS' FUND SHOWS A BALANCE

Showing a balance of \$24,674.52 for the year the treasurer's report submitted at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Boston Teachers Retirement Fund Association Saturday evening gave the receipts as \$71,968.05 and the expenses as \$47,293.53. Annuities were granted to 26 more members, making the whole number 272.

### MR. ALDRICH TO TALK

Former United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island will discuss "Some Essentials for Effective Banking Reform" before the Beacon Society next Saturday night at its regular meeting in the Algonquin Club.

### MEN'S CLUB OPENS SEASON

The Men's Club of the Brookline Beacon Universalist church holds the first meeting of the season tonight, when Prof. Robert DeCourcey Ward of Harvard will speak on "The Crisis in Our Immigration Policy."

## STREAMS OF STATE ARE STOCKED BY MILLIONS OF FISH

Massachusetts Commission Reports on Work of Placing Nearly 27,000,000 Specimens

Important details concerning the distribution and conservation of food and game fish in the waters of the state are contained in a statement just issued by the state fish and game commission. This statement shows that nearly 22,000,000 fish, including white, perch, trout, wall-eyed pike, yellow perch and Chinook salmon, have been placed in the rivers and lakes of the state during the year. The statement in part says:

"During the year 1913 special attention has been paid to distributing food fish in addition to a larger supply of game fish. Early in the year, through a fishing station located on Marthas Vineyard, 18,000 white perch from five to six inches long were netted and placed in the ponds and streams throughout the state. During the spring and early summer 3,025,000 brook trout fry and 514,000 fingerlings were shipped to all parts of the state, and later we distributed 400,000 fingerlings, making a total of 914,000 for the year.

"At the new Palmer hatchery 18,000 wall-eyed pike and yellow perch were hatched and planted in the lakes, ponds and rivers during May. A considerable number of these were placed in the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers. Thirty thousand fingerling Chinook salmon from four to six inches long were placed in Lake Quinsigamond. These fish will be kept in the lake by a screen at Stringer dam.

"The game farm, as an institution, has come to stay. The one in conjunction with the hatchery at Sutton has been enlarged by building more yards and pens, as well as a laboratory for the investigation of fish and game birds. One hundred acres have been added to the game farm at North Wilbraham, making 250 acres now devoted to the rearing of game birds."

The conference, it is hoped, will be first of a series of similar annual gatherings. Salem, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Lowell, Pittsfield, Cambridge, Springfield and Waltham, and the towns of Watertown—have already appointed planning boards. It is believed that within a year at least 25 cities and the majority of the towns within the act will have followed their example.

The program for the conference, gives evidence that the sessions will present most interesting and valuable contributions to the subject of city planning. Delegates will register at Room 438, State House, on the morning of Nov. 18. At 10:30 a. m. there will be an informal conference between members of local planning boards and the Massachusetts homestead commission. This will be the only meeting to which the public will not be invited.

In the afternoon an open meeting at the State House will be presided over by Charles F. Gettemy. Among the addresses will be: "Town Planning and the Commonwealth—the Obligation," Governor Foss; "Housing and the Municipality—the Opportunity," Mayor Fitzgerald; "Town Planning and Industrial Progress," George H. Cooper of Pittsfield; "City Planning in America," John H. Fahy of Boston; "City Planning and Taxation for Betterments," William C. Ewing of Boston; "City Planning and Human Efficiency," John Ihder of New York, of the National Housing Association.

"One day a single business house in New York delivered to the Pennsylvania terminal 17,000 parcel post packages addressed to all parts of the country. It was a memorable sight and the handling of this vast volume of bulky packages put the postal service to the test. It was moved, however, on schedule time."

In the evening an open meeting at Ford hall will be presided over by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., first vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and among the addresses will be: "The Press and City Planning," Robert Lincoln O'Brien of Brookline; "Capital and City Planning," Theodore N. Vail; "Labor and City Planning," Henry Sterling, secretary of the Homestead commission; "Cooperation and City Planning," Dr. James Ford of Harvard University.

Wednesday morning will be devoted to section meetings with addresses by experts. In the afternoon Henry Sterling will preside at an open meeting at which a brief statement will be made of the conditions in each municipality officially represented. In the evening a dinner will be given at Ford hall under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce at which President James J. Storrow will preside. The speakers will include Governor Foss, the mayors of various Massachusetts cities and Mrs. Eva W. White.

## Planning Department Sought

Creation of a city planning department for Boston is sought by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Through its committee on city planning the Chamber will present to the next Legislature a draft of an ordinance to this effect. It will propose a "Boston planning board" consisting of five members, at least one of whom shall be a woman, to serve without salary and to be appointed by the mayor. The appointments would be made for terms of five years, although at the outset the members would be so elected that their respective tenures will expire at the end of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years. The board would collect information as to the plans of the various city departments, the metropolitan and state commissions and the many public and civic bodies working for the development of the city.

# President Wilson Talks on Trade in the Canal Zone

(Continued from page one)  
ideals, human rights, constitutional liberties and freedom for all.

"I want to say that the United States will never seek another foot of territory by conquest, and she must see to it that no other nation does it on this hemisphere."

Introducing President Wilson, Governor Neal of Alabama predicted that with the completion of the canal the South would wrest from the East its supremacy as the great national seaport.

When the President arose to speak there was long cheering. His address was short and extemporaneous.

"I have come because I want to speak of our present and future relations with the South," he began.

"With the Pan-American states, the future is going to be different than the past." Interest sometimes separates nations, "but sympathy never. Our canal has physically cut two continents asunder but it has spiritually united them. "Columbus sought a new trade route, not America. He stumbled on America and changed the map of the world.

"Since then the trade of the world has turned westward. Now these great tides of trade that have swung west will swing further south, and when the gateway of the canal swings open it will open the spirit of friendship and sympathy between North and South. And do you realize that New York will be nearer the west coast of South America than the east?"

"You hear of concessions to foreigners in South America. You do not hear of that in North America. We do not grant them, but until now South America has been forced to do this because it has been out of the line of commerce. But the canal emancipates them from the danger of foreign control."

"The American spirit must be the guardianship of true constitutional liberty. America was not made because it is rich. It sounds in the ears of all not of the land of opportunity but the land of the individual opportunity."

"We can never be poor while we love liberty and so in emphasizing the points which must unite us to Pan-America I say we prove ourselves untrue if we turn from the principle that morality and not expediency, is our goal. In spite of the things we are trying to correct, the nineteenth century has brought us a long way up the hill toward light and justice."

This year the congress takes on the character of a historical event, because it is an international celebration of the opening of the canal. The congress is organizing an expedition composed of several hundred citizens who will leave Mobile under the patronage and assistance of experts from government departments and the Pan-American Union to inspect and perhaps participate in the official trip through the canal.

At this session also will be presented formally the report of the American commission for the study of European cooperation.

Invocation by Dr. Thornton Whaling, president of Columbia (S. C.) Theological Seminary, which opened this morning's session was followed by welcoming addresses by William H. Armbrecht, president of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce, by the mayor of Mobile and by George W. Taylor, member of the Alabama House of Representatives. Governor O'Neal of Alabama delivered the introductory address, and Governor McCleary of Kentucky responded.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, president of the congress and chairman of the permanent American commission on agricultural cooperation, then delivered his annual address. This was followed by President Wilson's speech.

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The opportunity for increasing and maintaining the demand for American Cotton," by Col. Harvie Jordan, secretary-treasurer of the permanent American commission on agricultural cooperation, and president of the Southern Cotton Growers Association.

"Education Invitation from the United States to Pan-America," by P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education.

There will also be an address by Langdon Davies, former president of Cambridge University.

This evening there will be addresses by Hoke Smith, United States senator from Georgia; on "The Life and Achievements of Senator John T. Morgan," by John H. Bankhead, United States senator from Alabama, and on "The Waste in Cotton Marketing," by Col. Clarence Dusley, chairman section on distribution, permanent American commission on agricultural cooperation.

Various other aspects of the future opened up by the canal will be considered during the congress by many experts, including Secretary of State Bryan, Secretary of Navy Daniels, John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union; Sr. Manuel Jacintho Ferreira da Cunha, consul general of Brazil; Sr. Dr. Don Eusebio A. Morales, minister from Panama; Sr. Federico Alfonso Pezet, minister from Peru; Sr. Ignacio Calderon, minister from Bolivia; Governor Trammell of Florida; Governor Major of Missouri; Col. D. C. Collier, president of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company; John H. Haslam, chairman of the royal commission on agricultural credit of the provinces of Saskatchewan; Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, president of the national rivers and harbors con-

gress; Albert G. Bryant of the World Peace Foundation, and Senator James H. Brady of Idaho.

Coincident with the congress the first annual convention of the woman's auxiliary will be held Tuesday. Among the speakers will be the Countess of Aberdeen of Dublin; Miss Jane Adams of Chicago; Miss Julia Lathrop, superintendent of the United States children's bureau, and Dr. Lillian W. Johnson, member of the permanent American commission on agricultural cooperation.

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gress; Albert G. Bryant of the World Peace Foundation, and Senator James H. Brady of Idaho.

Coincident with the congress the first annual convention of the woman's auxiliary will be held Tuesday. Among the speakers will be the Countess of Aberdeen of Dublin; Miss Jane Adams of Chicago; Miss Julia Lathrop, superintendent of the United States children's bureau, and Dr. Lillian W. Johnson, member of the permanent American commission on agricultural cooperation.

Introducing President Wilson, Governor Neal of Alabama predicted that with the completion of the canal the South would wrest from the East its supremacy as the great national seaport.

When the President arose to speak there was long cheering. His address was short and extemporaneous.

"I have come because I want to speak of our present and future relations with the South," he began.

"With the Pan-American states, the future is going to be different than the past." Interest sometimes separates nations, "but sympathy never. Our canal has physically cut two continents asunder but it has spiritually united them. "Columbus sought a new trade route, not America. He stumbled on America and changed the map of the world.

"Since then the trade of the world has turned westward. Now these great tides of trade that have swung west will swing further south, and when the gateway of the canal swings open it will open the spirit of friendship and sympathy between North and South. And do you realize that New York will be nearer the west coast of South America than the east?"

"You hear of concessions to foreigners in South America. You do not hear of that in North America. We do not grant them, but until now South America has been forced to do this because it has been out of the line of commerce. But the canal emancipates them from the danger of foreign control."

"The American spirit must be the guardianship of true constitutional liberty. America was not made because it is rich. It sounds in the ears of all not of the land of opportunity but the land of the individual opportunity."

"We can never be poor while we love liberty and so in emphasizing the points which must unite us to Pan-America I say we prove ourselves untrue if we turn from the principle that morality and not expediency, is our goal. In spite of the things we are trying to correct, the nineteenth century has brought us a long way up the hill toward light and justice."

This year the congress takes on the character of a historical event, because it is an international celebration of the opening of the canal. The congress is organizing an expedition composed of several hundred citizens who will leave Mobile under the patronage and assistance of experts from government departments and the Pan-American Union to inspect and perhaps participate in the official trip through the canal.

At this session also will be presented formally the report of the American commission for the study of European cooperation.

Invocation by Dr. Thornton Whaling, president of Columbia (S. C.) Theological Seminary, which opened this morning's session was followed by welcoming addresses by William H. Armbrecht, president of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce, by the mayor of Mobile and by George W. Taylor, member of the Alabama House of Representatives. Governor O'Neal of Alabama delivered the introductory address, and Governor McCleary of Kentucky responded.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, president of the congress and chairman of the permanent American commission on agricultural cooperation, then delivered his annual address. This was followed by President Wilson's speech.

This afternoon's program included:

"The Constitution of the Panama Canal," by Lieut.-Col. William L. Sibert, corps of engineers, United States army, and member of isthmian canal commission.

"Traffic and Tolls," by Prof. Emory R. Johnson, special United States commissioner on Panama canal traffic and tolls.

"Federal Trade Promotion and the Canal," by A. H. Baldwin, chief of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

The opportunity for increasing and maintaining the demand for American Cotton," by Col. Harvie Jordan, secretary-treasurer of the permanent American commission on agricultural cooperation, and president of the Southern Cotton Growers Association.

"Education Invitation from the United States to Pan-America," by P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education.

There will also be an address by Langdon Davies, former president of Cambridge University.

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## EPISCOPAL CONVENTION LETS NEW BISHOPRICS GO OVER

NEW YORK—Two questions were left undecided for the time by the general convention of the Episcopal church which adjourned Saturday afternoon.

On the proposal to establish a separate bishopric for negroes in the South and on the proposed elimination of the words "Jews, Turks, infidels and heretics" from the Good Friday collect, the house of bishops and the house of deputies were deadlocked.

The general convention refused to consider a request of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that grape juice be substituted for wine in the communion service.

At the closing service of the general convention in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Bishop Daniel Sylvester Tuttle of Missouri, presiding bishop of the church, said the opening prayer, and Bishop Thomas Frank Galor of Tennessee read the pastoral letter, addressed from each triennial convention to the church at large.

For two weeks the draft of this measure lay at the bottom of a pile of waste paper on the secretary's desk.

The bishops declined to consider the measure in the few remaining hours of the convention. They so notified the deputies on Saturday.

The request of the Woman's Christian

Temperance Union reached the house of deputies informally two hours before the time set for adjournment. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, chairman of the House, said the request came too late to think of taking it up.

The deputies hurried through a resolution for a joint commission to consider the resolution requiring a two thirds vote to make a change in the prayer book and report on it at the next convention, and in this action the house of bishops concurred at the last moment. The commission is to consist of five bishops, five presbyters and five laymen.

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## LIGHT CONTRACT IS MAIN ISSUE FOR WAKEFIELD

Town Warrant Contains Proposal to Abandon Electric Plant and Buy Current

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The warrant for the annual November town meeting, posted today, contains 29 articles, chief of which is that of the light board, asking the town to abandon the manufacture of electricity and make a contract with an out of town plant. The board has been negotiating with the Reading municipal commissioners and in anticipation of doing business with this town, Reading is now installing new equipment that will increase the Reading plant's capacity.

The local commissioners say that the electric branch of the plant here cannot be built up to requirements without the outlay of many thousand dollars.

A report of the committee to bring in plans and estimates for a new high school building on the former Wakefield estate will be heard.

Other articles call for the establishment of public school evening classes in practical arts for women, and the appointment of one town collector.

## MUSIC

### MR. HOFMANN IN RECITAL

Applause for Josef Hofmann, the pianist, who gave a recital in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, reached a higher point of enthusiasm after the playing of some small numbers by Chopin than after the performance of sonatas of Beethoven and Liszt which demanded all the artist's technique and muscular power. A large audience listened to a long and brilliantly interpreted program, which included the works of a century and a half of composers, from Handel to Scriabin.

School teachers organizations in five Massachusetts counties have completed plans for meetings within the next fortnight. Officials of the state board of education will speak.

On Oct. 31 the Middlesex County Teachers Association will convene at Tremont Temple, while the Norfolk County Teachers Association will meet

in Jordan hall. Dr. Snedden will address both meetings. On the same day the Plymouth County Teachers Association will meet at the Brockton high school and will be addressed by W. I. Hamilton, state agent.

Worcester County Teachers Association will convene in the Worcester high school Nov. 7, while the Barnstable County Teachers Association meets at the normal school, Hyannis, the same day. The Barnstable teachers will be addressed by Edmund S. Cogswell, secretary of the teachers' retirement board. Also on Nov. 7, the Essex County Teachers Association will meet in Tremont Temple.

Customs guards inspected 605 motorboats and twice inspected 123 more during the past summer in Boston harbor to see if they were provided with the legal requirements as to equipment, according to figures compiled by Capt. Charles R. Tuckett which have been forwarded to Washington.

Of this number 326 were found to be improperly equipped and their owners





For a free advertisement write  
your "wants" on separate piece of  
paper and attach it to blank at top  
of page 2.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION  
OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head  
are inserted free and persons inter-  
ested must exercise discretion in all  
correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

**MARY WORK** wanted by colored woman with references. MRS. BELL, 142 Northampton st., Boston. Tel. 2900.

**DAY WORK** wanted—Laundry, cleaning, etc., by experienced woman. MRS. CATHERINE SHINE, 277 Shawmut ave., Boston. Tel. 2900.

**DAY WORK** wanted Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday by competent woman. SARAH PRITCHETT, 10 Dilworth st., Boston.

**DAY WORK**—Laundry, cleaning or care of apartments wanted by well-educated woman. MRS. ROBINSON, 134 Sterling st., suite 2, Roxbury.

**DESIGNER** and colorist, residence Wakefield; 23; single; good references and experience; awaiting an offer. Mention No. 1000.

**HIGH-TEA EMP.** OFFICE (free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900.

**DRESSMAKER**, would like to work by day; alterations on all kinds of gowns and dresses. DELLA ROWLEY, 200 Brookline St., Boston.

**SEWING** or chamber work wanted by young colored woman. Day or week; no objection to making over. MISS E. A. BURNETT, 113 Warren st., Boston.

**DRESSMAKER** wants day work; cutting, fitting, remodeling, etc. N. G. JONES, 18 Huntington av., room 505, Boston.

**DRESSMAKER** wants work by day; cut, fit, design; \$2.50 day. MISS MAE LOVE, 100 Franklin st., Roxbury.

**DRESSMAKER** (colored), wants day work; desire work by day; new and remodeling; letter only. MRS. C. L. PERRY, 64 Astor st., janitor's bell, Boston.

**DRESSMAKER**, experienced, wants work by day; work by day or week. RUTH CULTER, 100 Elm st., Allston. Tel. 27.

**ELDERLY WOMAN**, highly recommended, desires work by the day or week in or near city; please address MRS. JAMES MCLEOD, 126 E. Brookline st., Boston.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK** wanted by Protestant girl; no laundry; \$6-\$8.50. MARGARET MACLEOD, 6 Dorr st., Roxbury.

**HAIRDRESSER**, manicurist or assistant; Young lady wishes position in hair-dressing parlor or by appointment. IDA JOHNSON, 108 Batavia st., Boston; tel. 27.

**HALF-DAY POSITION** wanted, office, typewriter, telephone, etc.; secretary, by young woman student; for teaching, formation and references address MISS L. A. LAMBERT, 100 Gainsboro st., Boston. Suite 4.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—American woman with boy of 7 desires position in small family; best references. MRS. ABBIE CROSS, 223 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Middle-aged American woman, like position; good cook; honest, reliable. MRS. J. HARRIS, 149 Hollis st., South Framingham, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER** wants position near Boston; best references. MRS. L. M. ROSS, 120 Cambridge st., Boston.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Attendant on position; position desired by competent, trustworthy American woman (39). MRS. E. E. ELLIS, Back Bay E. O., Boston.

**HOUSEKEEPER**; refined, American, single; large income; housewife; well educated; musical; experienced; of children. MRS. F. S. WARREN, Adams House, Boston.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, exceptionally capable woman desires managing position hotel, restaurant, etc.; references. LOUISE M. GILCHRIST, Hotel Thordike, Boston.

**HOUSEKEEPER** or mother's helper; desire position; best references. E. M. ROSS, Cambridge st., Boston.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—A refined woman wants position in city, with entire charge. MISS M. KNAPP, 206 W. Newton st., Boston.

**HOUSEKEEPER** wants situation in small family; service; best references. MRS. E. J. SPICER, South Milford, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER** desires position with charge fond of children; 10 years' experience; good manager; moderate wages. MISS H. THOMPSON, 4 Riverdale pl., Cambridge, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER** wants situation with employer; references. MRS. ALICE DORRITT, 10 Andrew pl., E. Cambridge, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, companion, capable; good cook; wants position in house of people employed during the day or one adult; small compensation. ANNIE BLACKWELL, 7 Fayette Park, Cambridge, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER** with son (16) desired situation in small family where he can be with mother; no more than wages. MRS. DENNIE PRESLEY, 73 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, ATTENDANT, capable, efficient, refined American Protestant; excellent cook; good food; of children; compact; good working knowledge New York or country. MISS HELEN G. VIVIAN, 41 Fairfield st., Boston. Tel. 5001-B, Back Bay.

**HOUSEKEEPER**-ATTENDANT—MIDDLE aged, with situation in or near Boston; able to take full charge. MRS. ELLEN S. SMITH, 92 Waltham st., near Tremont, Boston.

**HOUSEKEEPER**-COMPANION or helper; position wanted by competent, middle-aged woman of character and ability in nice home; small family only. MISS F. W. DAVID, 20 Framingham, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**-COMPANION, middle-aged Protestant woman, like place with small family; good home with some remuneration mostly desired; no laundry. MRS. L. E. RYDER, Plainstow, N. H.

**HOUSEKEEPER**-COMPANION—Protestant American, prefers old person or couple; references exchanged. CARRIE E. JACKSON, 68 Cushing st., Waltham, Mass.; tel. 1032-M.

**HOUSEKEEPER** wanted by competent, reliable woman; first-class cook; can do private family work; day or week. MISS MARY O'CONNOR, 813 Columbus av., Roxbury, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Newfoundland young woman would like position as maid; honest, reliable. AGNES GRAHAM, 138 Pleasant st., Boston.

**HOUSEKEEPER** wanted by a neat colored girl, strong and willing to work; good sewer and embroiderer; references. MRS. JOHN COOPER, 56 Middlesex st., suite 4, Boston. Tel. 27.

**LADY'S MAID** or office assistant, refined, tactful, maidservant (21) desires position; good references. MRS. OSBURN COFFEY, 7 Woodland Park st., Dorchester, Mass.

**STENOGRAHFER**—Young lady desires position; 3 years' experience; family; good references. GERTRUDE SMITH, 4 Du-

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**LADIES MAID**, ATTENDANT, refined position; MISS E. TAYLOR, 48 Birch st., suite 3, Boston.

**LAUNDRESS**, chambermaid or general housework; colored girls wanted; nation. MATILDA TULLY, 79 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

**LAUNDRESS**, laundry, cleaning, etc., by experienced woman. SA-RAH PRITCHETT, 10 Dilworth st., Boston.

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DENTIST—DR. E. E. OSENBURG 643 Spreckels Building. Home Phone 2689. San Diego.

DENTIST—DR. L. A. VIERSEN Scripps Bldg., cor. 6th and C Sts. Office phone M.1063. Res. Phone M.1282-W.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 1337-45 Fifth St. between A and Ash

EXCISE TAXES—MARVEL LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES. 1968 Sixth St. Both phones 2442.

GAS APPLIANCES—"Geyser" water heaters. San Diego Gas Appliance Co. 1125 6th St.

HARDWARE AND STOVES—The finest plant in the West devoted to hardware, etc. HAZARD, GOULD & CO.

INVESTMENTS—SAN DIEGO SUBDIVISION CO. (Inc.)—Owners and exclusive agents of the city and country estates. Land investments in specialty. Inquiries solicited. 1500 D st., cor. 7th. Members San Diego Realty Board.

JEWELRY—BERTRAM E. BOWLER, The Tourist Shop; Cal. gems; watch repairing a specialty. 1023 Third St.

JEWELEERS—Society and Fancy Stationers. THE ERNSTING COMPANY, 915-917 5th St. Leading Jewelry Shop.

LAUNDRIES—MUNGER'S LAUNDRY CO. of San Diego. Works, 1611 21st and Main 3536 "Get it done the Munger Way."

REAL ESTATE and Investment Broker—Fire insurance, loans, notary, tax paid. Non-resident business attended to. City and country property. GEORGE W. BOWLER, 701 6th st., San Diego, Cal.

SHOES—THE WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. CO. 1055 Fifth St., Between C and D.

## WESTERN

## WESTERN

### PORTLAND, ORE. (Continued)

SHOES—The best in footwear. C. H. BAKER, 270 Washington, 270 Morrison and 350 Washington sts.

STATIONERY, ENGRAVING, OFFICE FURNITURE, KILHAM STATIONERY & PRINTING Opposite Postoffice, 341 South Main St.

STENOGRAPHERS—ACME MULTICHOICEGRAPHING CO., Public Stenographers. Notaries Public. 1001 Wilcox bldg.

TAILOR—"Who's Your Tailor?" See E. H. SNYDER 193 Broadway

TAILORS—WERNER-PETTERSON CO. Latest cuts and styles. 313½ Washington st. Phone Main 4884.

TIEKINS SUITCASES, ladies' hand bags, steamer bags and suitcases. The Travelers Supply Store, 70 Main 4225. 328 Alder st. Travellers' necessities.

## PASADENA, CAL.

## WESTERN

### BOOKS-STATIONERY

"THE BROWN SHOP" 192 E. Colorado St.

CLEANING—Dry and Steam—The Modern Cleaning Works, 56 Mercantile pl. Phone F. O. 452. Res. Col. 3324. Goods called for and delivered.

COAL, WOOD, HAY AND GRAIN—The Coal and Wood Co. 229 Union st. Phone Col. 2029. South Pasadena office, 1252 Mission st. Phones Col. 332.

L. A. Home 3552.

CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES—PASADENA CORSET SHOP. Mrs. H. B. Ford, 241 E. Colorado St. Phone F. O. 2388.

DRY GOODS AND LADIES READY TO WEAR T. W. MATHER CO., Inc.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES—JEPSON-SALISBURY CO. 28 E. Colorado St. Phone F. O. 250.

FLORISTS—THE ORCHID LEADING FLORISTS

FLOWER SHOP—ELDRIDGE'S, 170 East Colorado St. Phone F. O. 227. Mail and telegraph orders promptly delivered.

FURNITURE—NO LOLD FURNITURE COMPANY, Inc.—Both Phones 1181. 65 to 71 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

FURNITURE and Drapery, Upholstering and furniture repairing. W. W. SWARTHOUT, 94 W. Colorado st. Phone F. O. 2392.

HATTERS and Furnishers—Shirts to order. Specialists in evening dress accessories.

GEORGE A. CLARK CO. 17 W. Raymond Ave.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS—BLACKMAN, Woods, Lingerie, Coats and Hosiery.

76 N. Raymond Ave.

MILLINERY—HOWARTER Exclusive Millinery

222 East Colorado St. Phone Col. 54.

PLUMBING, Jobbing and General Repairing a Specialty. JOHN W. ARNI, 251 Franklin Ave.

PRINTING—PASADENA STATIONERY & PRINTING CO. 47 E. Colorado St. Office Specialties, bldg. 1. Ofice 258.

REAL ESTATE LOANS INSURANCE J. W. WRIGHT CO., Inc.

REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE THE WICKERWORK PHONE 453 F. W. RICHARDS, 136 W. Colorado St.

TRANSFER—Crown City Transfer and Storage Co., 161 Center st. Tel. Colorado 2718. Mail orders given special attention.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

"ACREAGE"—Chula Vista, suburb of San Diego; lemon orch'ds.; sub. homes; write for booklet. Dibble Realty Co., 1033 4th.

ATTORNEY AT LAW WILLIAM E. GINDER 824 Timken Bldg., San Diego, Cal.

CAFETERIAS—The Morgan Cafeterias, 6th st. nr. C; 2d st. nr. D; San Diego's best for quality and quick service.

BROKER'S SHOP, COME IN AND BROKE—Books, stationery, post cards, kodaks, 5th and C Sts.

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SHOES—THE WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. CO. 1055 Fifth St., Between C and D.

LONG BEACH, CAL.

CAFETERIA—KENNEBEC Good Place to Eat

137 West Ocean Avenue

CLEANING, DYEING, REPAIRING PERSIAN DYE WORKS 12 Pine Ave. Home 212, Pacific 47-W.

CORSETS—The Nu Bone has triple wire spiral stays. Guaranteed one year. MRS. LAURA E. POYER, 236 Pine Ave.

FURNISHINGS—Men's Torggery, Hats 132 W. Ocean Ave. Waiting for you. Everything you want in fall tags.

GROCERIES—C. L. BERGEN 445 Olive st. Home 1151, Pacific 33-J

# Real Estate Market

# T Wharf Activities

# Sailings

The six days' business just passed shows a smaller number of transactions and a smaller number of mortgages recorded, as well as less money to finance the deals than was required during the corresponding period in either 1912 or 1911. October 23 was the busiest day, with a record of 83 transactions, necessitating 44 mortgages and a total of \$212,000 in money to complete them, although Monday's business took more money for a smaller number of transactions. As stated last week the above showing does not reflect against Boston's real estate market activity, for as a matter of fact several large sales are already signed up for delivery between now and the first of November that will bring up the average volume of business to normal conditions.

The file of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Oct. 25, 1913:

Transactions Mths	Amount
Oct. 20.....	67
Oct. 21.....	76
Oct. 22.....	70
Oct. 23.....	83
Oct. 24.....	80
Oct. 25.....	69
Total.....	445
Same week 1912.....	462
Same week 1911.....	505
Week Oct. 18, 1913.....	401
	884,377
	1,000,003
	87,126
	212,001
	38,425
	18,405
	880,603

## PUPILS TO LEARN FIRE PREVENTION

Fire prevention day has been designated by Governor Foss to be on Nov. 9, which is the same day set aside last year.

The observance of the day consists of a thorough inspection of the house and the destruction of all inflammable rubbish and dirt; to make sure that every member of the household knows where the nearest fire alarm box is located and how to send an alarm.

On Monday, Nov. 10, the school teachers will spend 15 or 20 minutes explaining the prevention of fires.

## VOTERS CIVIC LEAGUE FORMED

The Voters Civic League has been launched into municipal politics with the aim of aiding in the election of capable men to city offices and to lessen friction in the municipal campaign, by a plan of bringing all the existing civic organizations together in a general conference, and if possible to make an agreement.

Notice of the league's formation has been sent to other civic clubs, and the league is now concerning itself in finding suitable headquarters and in preparing literature for candidates and voters. At their first meeting the executive committee was elected as follows: Former Alderman Berwin, chairman; Daniel W. Lane, Jesse Grove, John Marno, James Adams, George F. French and Alfred Wilton.

## REUNION MAY BE IN PORTO RICO

That Porto Rico is to be the place of the annual reunion of the sixth regiment, Massachusetts infantry, U. S. V. M., if present plans can be carried out, was the announcement made at the regiment's dinner at the American house Saturday night.

These officers were elected: Charles F. McCarthy, president; Gardner S. Pearson and Augustus Duncan, vice-presidents; Charles W. Parker, secretary; Thomas Todd, treasurer; A. M. Baxter, W. B. Younglove, Leslie Weisner, John E. Carlton, Clarence W. Coedige, Thomas G. Heath, G. Patch, Percy W. Fuller, Newton E. Putney, Arthur Jordan, Carl H. French and Waldo H. Smith executive committee.

## FARMERS AIDED IN ROAD BUILDING

WASHINGTON—In order to aid farmers who want to build their own roads, and to assist various communities that desire to improve the roads nearby, the office of public roads of the department of agriculture has employed experts to test all materials and study their usefulness on roads subjected to certain traffic conditions. The office of public roads is now acting in an advisory capacity to many states and counties, giving a most practical form of national aid.

## BOYS' PIG CLUB IS ORGANIZED

WASHINGTON—Under the direction of the United States department of agriculture the Boys' Pig Club has been launched. It is an offshoot of the Boys Corn Club, and the boys of the latter organization are now expected to raise corn, while the new club must see to it that pigs are produced to eat the corn. It is expected that there will be branches of the Pig Club in every southern state, and it has already been started in Alabama and Louisiana.

## EDGAR B. MERRITT IS RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Low of the interior department has recommended to the President the selection of Edgar B. Merritt of Arkansas as assistant commissioner of Indian affairs.

Mr. Merritt is an Arkansan, graduated in law from the Georgetown University in Washington in 1898, and actively interested in Indian matters. Since 1910 he has been the law clerk of the Indian bureau.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Picked up off Minot's light by the steamer James S. Whitney from New York, the abandoned coal schooner Henry P. Havens from which Capt. Ernest Ray, Mrs. Ray and a crew of four men reached Point Allerton Sunday night in an open motor boat, arrived in port this afternoon. The vessel was bound from Staten Island to Bangor, Me., and 25 miles off Highland light Sunday lost her three masts during unfavorable conditions.

When dealers opened up their stalls on T wharf for business today they found a big fleet of vessels in with catches of fresh groundfish. All the fish is from nearby grounds and many of the fares are large. Receipts totaled more than 1,000,000 pounds, the largest for a single day in many months. A good demand held prices firm, although slightly lower than the quotations of the past few days. More than half of the receipts was haddock, approximately 548,000 pounds of fish being on hand. There were 73,200 pounds cod, 77,400 market cod, 18,800 pollock, 236,500 hake and much cusk, scrod, soles and halibut. Arrivals: Schooners Josie & Phoebe 62,500 pounds, Arethusa 74,100, Elizabeth W. Nunan 17,900, Muriel 17,200, Boyd & Leede 10,000, Margaret Dillon 16,800, Evelyn M. Thompson 10,600, steamers Billow 65,500, Thomas Gorton 49,500, Terra Nova 42,500, Benjamin Smith 63,000, El 61,000, Mildred Robinson 57,500, Progress 40,500, W. M. Goodspeed 34,000, Josephine De Costa 22,000, Eleonora De Costa 30,000, Conqueror 54,000, Genesta 14,800, Pontiac 65,400, Leonora Silveira 11,400 and Fannie Belle Atwood 43,000. The Leonora Silveira also had 8000 cusk, Goodspeed 14,000 cusk, Genesta 4000 cusk, steamer Billow 5000 scrod and Crest 10,000 scrod. Dealers quoted: Steak cod \$0.25 per hundred-weight, market cod 13.75, pollock \$4.44, halibut \$5, large hake \$3.75, medium hake \$2.25 and cusk \$.37.50.

Again today the schooner Eglantine, Capt. George Hamer, was at T wharf with a catch of fresh mackerel. This time she had 28,000 from Middle Bank. The Eglantine has been making frequent trips to the mackerel grounds, and from present appearances, she will be high liner of the mackerel fleet this season, according to old fishermen. The schooner Little Fannie also came in today with mackerel, having 17,000. Dealers prices were quoted seven to seven and a half cents per pound.

Ready to take provisions and supplies abroad, the new schooner Commonwealth, lies at T wharf today, having just been completed at Gloucester. She will be taken out soon for a groundfishing trip under Capt. Frank Watts of the Gladys & Nellie. The Commonwealth is practically a sister ship to the Francis S. Gruely, and is modern in every respect, even to auxiliary power.

PORT OF BOSTON  
Arrived  
Str. Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk.  
Str. City of Atlanta, Diehl, Savannah, Str. Melrose, Frostad, Norfolk, Schr. James W. Elwell, McIvor, New Port News.  
Schr. Charlotte W. Miller, Gurney, Albany, N. Y.  
Te Wyoming, Clark, Gloucester, twg 702, from Diversport.

Cleared  
Sir Governor Dingley, Clark, Portland, Salted

Tgs Concord, twg bgs Boston and Cienfuegos, Philadelphia, and Gibson, for Norfolk; Nemasket, twg bgs Nesquichon, Coaldale and Haute, New York; Savage, twg bgs Numbers 24, Portsmouth, 20 and 17, for Portland; schr Anne Lord, Fall River; Governor Brooks, Norfolk; Fred A. Emerson, Cold Spring, L. I.; str Lassell, Brunswick; schr Ella F. Crowell, Rockport, Me.; Mary Langdon, do; John J. Perry, do; Herman J. Kimball, do; Nile, Rockland, Me.; str Ontario, Baltimore via New York News; J. H. Devereaux, Norfolk; U S collier Vestal, Hampton Roads; str Governor Dingley, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; Malden, Norfolk, Va.; tgs Catawissa, Philadelphia, twg bgs Marion, Draper and Bethayres; Lykens, do, twg bgs Cocalico, Neshaminy and Maple Hill; Joshua Lovett, twg bgs Clara, Newport News, Helen, Sewall's point, and Painter Creek, New York; Mercury, Vineyard Haven; Pallas and Neptune, Beverly; Vista, twg by Haverford, Lynn; John Scully, twg bgs Knickerbocker, Perth Amboy, and L. F. Chapman, Hampton Roads; Cumberland, twg bgs Numbers 23, for Washington, D. C. 10 and 25, for Baltimore; Wyoming, twg bgs 105, for Bucksport, 702 for Stonington and 700 for Vinhaville.

FLEET HOLDS ON COURSE EASTWARD

NORFOLK, Va.—Reports from sea are that the big warships are more than 200 miles off the Virginia capes, still steaming east. The rate of speed is given as eight miles an hour. It is believed that the fleet will be not more than 500 or 600 miles at sea by Wednesday.

SAN FRANCISCO TAXES COMPILED  
SAN FRANCISCO—Figures of state inheritances and poll taxes for the years 1897 to 1913, inclusive, show that San Francisco has paid more than one half of the total inheritance tax of the state and more than one ninth of the total of poll taxes says the Examiner.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Kronprinz Wilhelm for Bremen

Sant Anna for Naples

Finland for Antwerp

France for Havre

Principi di Piemonte for Mediter-

nanean ports

Hamburg for Hamburg

Sailings from Boston

Hamburg for Hamburg

Sagamore for Liverpool

Nunidian for Glasgow

Arabie for Liverpool

Canada for Liverpool

Principi di Piemonte for Medi-

terranean ports

Devonian for Liverpool

Graf Waldersee for Philadelphia

Sailings from Philadelphia

Hamburg for Hamburg

Prinses Irene for Antwerp

Empress of India for Manila

Empress of Japan for Vancouver

Empress of Japan for Honolulu

Sailings from Seattle

Parisian for Boston

Pretorian for Montreal

Granada for New York

California for New York

Columbia for New York

Hesperion for Boston

Cameroon for New York

Sailings from Hamburg

Parisian for Boston

Cameran for New York

Sailings from Glasgow

Parisian for Boston

Cameroon for New York

Sailings from Manila

# Stock Market Strong at Close London Is Steady

## STOCK MARKET SENTIMENT IS MORE CHEERFUL

Reduction in Bank of Germany Has Good Effect, but Business on Exchanges Is Very Light—Tendency Is Upward

## TELEPHONE SELLS OFF

Business was so quiet and price movements so narrow that it was difficult to discern a market feature during the early trading in New York today. Prices generally were fractionally higher all round but the changes were so slight that no significance attached to the movement.

Sentiment is better. The reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of Germany was encouraging, indicating easier money conditions at that center. It would doubtless have a still more stimulating effect were it not that so much new financing was to be done that the demand is likely to be urgent for a long time to come and heavy buying of securities is regarded as unlikely in the immediate future.

At the end of the first half hour some good gains had been recorded.

New Haven was a weak feature again in both New York and Boston. There was moderate demand for Butte & Balaklava.

The price trend continued firm throughout the first half of the session. Even New Haven regained its early loss. Canadian Pacific was among the strongest of the New York list. It opened off 1/4 at 2273 1/4 and advanced above 229 before midday. Union Pacific opened up 1/4 at 151 1/4 and advanced above 152. Reading was up 1/4 at 102 1/4, and advanced a point. Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 57 1/4, and rose a point.

Rock Island preferred again attracted some attention. It opened up 1/4 at 23, and sold up to 24 1/4 before midday.

New Haven on the local exchange was off a point at the opening at 81 1/4, and improved more than a point during the first half of the session. Greene Cananea was unchanged at the opening at 27 1/2, and moved up more than 2 points.

With the exception of American Telephone stocks were moderately strong at the beginning of the last hour. Telephone on the local exchange dropped down to 121 after opening unchanged at 122, and then recovered part of the loss.

**BOSTON BANK STATEMENT**  
Weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks shows a decrease in the deposit account of more than \$5,000,000 also a substantial decrease in loans: The statement in detail follows:

	Decrease
Loans	\$22,917,000
Creditors	9,877,000
Deposits	191,019,000
Time banks	81,145,000
Trade	6,118,000
Reserve agents	34,635,000
Exch clear	13,655,000
Sears Roebuck	178's 178's 178's
Sloss-Shef.	28 29 28 29
Southern Pac.	87 88 87 88
Southern Pac. pref.	92 92 92 92
Southern Ry	22 22 22 22
St L & S	5' 5' 5' 5'
St L & S 2d pref	10 10 10 10
L St souwst	21 21 21 21
Studebaker pf	71's 71's 71's 71's
Tenn Copper	29 29 29 29
Tex Co.	114's 115 114's 115
Third Ave.	37' 38' 37' 38'
Union Pac.	151' 153' 151' 152'
Union Rubber pf	105' 105' 105' 105'
U S Steel	57' 58' 57' 58'
U S Steel p'	107' 107' 107' 107'
Utah Copper	53' 53' 53' 53'
Va-Car Chem	28' 28' 28' 28'
Watash	4 4 4 4
Watash pf	10' 10' 10' 10'
Wells-Farg Kx	91 90 90 90
Western Union	68 68 68 68
Westinghouse	67' 68 67' 68
Westinghouse pf	114' 114' 114' 114'
W & L E 21 pref	8 8 8 8
Wis Cent	45' 46 45' 46
Woolworth	91' 91' 91' 91'
Quicksilver	2 2 2 2
Rudin	18' 19 18' 19
Rep I & S	162' 164 162' 163'
Rep I & S pf	81' 82 81' 82
Rock Island	14' 14' 14' 14'
Rumley	20 20 20 20
Ry S S	25 25 25 25
Seaboard A L pf	47 47 47 47
Shawmut	178's 178's 178's
Sloss-Shef.	28 29 28 29
Southern Pac.	87 88 87 88
Southern Pac. pref.	92 92 92 92
Southern Ry	22 22 22 22
St L & S	5' 5' 5' 5'
St L & S 2d pref	10 10 10 10
L St souwst	21 21 21 21
Studebaker pf	71's 71's 71's 71's
Tenn Copper	29 29 29 29
Tex Co.	114's 115 114's 115
Third Ave.	37' 38' 37' 38'
Union Pac.	151' 153' 151' 152'
Union Rubber pf	105' 105' 105' 105'
U S Steel	57' 58' 57' 58'
U S Steel p'	107' 107' 107' 107'
Utah Copper	53' 53' 53' 53'
Va-Car Chem	28' 28' 28' 28'
Watash	4 4 4 4
Watash pf	10' 10' 10' 10'
Wells-Farg Kx	91 90 90 90
Western Union	68 68 68 68
Westinghouse	67' 68 67' 68
Westinghouse pf	114' 114' 114' 114'
W & L E 21 pref	8 8 8 8
Wis Cent	45' 46 45' 46
Woolworth	91' 91' 91' 91'

**PHILADELPHIA STOCKS**  
PHILADELPHIA—American Railways 39, Cambria Steel 48%, Electric Storage Battery 47, General Asphalt pf tre 74%, Lehigh-Nevada tri 84%, Lehigh Valley 76, Pennsylvania pf 66, Philadelphia Company 40%, Philadelphia Company pf 40, Philadelphia Electric 22%, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 20, Philadelphia Traction 80%, Union Traction 46, United Gas Improvement 83%.

**EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON**  
The gas and electric light commission has assigned for hearing Nov. 7, at 10:30, application of Edison Company of Boston for approval of issue of 22,756 new shares.

**CENTURY CLUB DATES FILLED**  
Affairs announced by the Twentieth Century Club are a reception to Mary Antin, Wednesday evening, Oct. 29 and luncheons, Nov. 1, 8 and 15.

## WEATHER

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICTORIA**—Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday unsettled; probably rain; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for England: Fair and somewhat colder to-night; Tuesday rain; moderate variable winds.

The storm which was central in New England Sunday has moved to the Nova Scotia coast. The western low pressure forms a trough from the western provinces south to the northern Pacific slope. Much unsettled weather with rain in the Mississippi and St. Lawrence valleys. The temperature was to point in the upper Missouri valley.

## TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. .... 56°12 noon ..... 62  
Average in Boston yesterday, 53 11-12.

**IN OTHER CITIES**  
(8 a. m. today)  
Albany ..... 48 New York ..... 54  
Buffalo ..... 44 Philadelphia ..... 54  
Cincinnati ..... 44 Pittsburgh ..... 54  
Des Moines ..... 52 Portland, Me. ..... 46  
Jacksonville ..... 50 San Francisco ..... 48  
St. Louis ..... 52 St. Louis ..... 54  
Kansas City ..... 50 Washington ..... 46  
Nantucket ..... 50

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**  
CHICAGO—The American Shipbuilding Company has closed a contract with Pittsburgh interests for a 9000-ton ship to be delivered May 1, 1914.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Alaska Gold ..... 23'4 23'4 23 23  
Amalgamated ..... 74'4 75'5 74 75'6  
Am Best Supra ..... 24 24 23'4 23'4  
Am B & F Ry Co ..... 89'5 89'5 89'5 89'5  
Am Can ..... 31'2 32'3 31'2 32'2  
Am Can pf ..... 90'6 91 90'6 91  
Am Car Fy ..... 44'5 45'4 44'5 45'4  
Am Cities ..... 36 36 36 36  
Am H & L ..... 4'6 4'6 4'6 4'6  
Am H & L pf ..... 21'6 21'6 21'6 21'6  
Am Loco ..... 31'4 31'4 31'4 31'4  
Am Sn gins ..... 63'3 63'3 63'3 63'3  
Am Smelting pf ..... 99'2 99'2 99'2 99'2  
Am T & T ..... 122 122 121'6 121'6  
Am Woolen ..... 20 20 20 20  
Am Woolen pf ..... 75'2 75'5 75'2 75'5  
Anaconda ..... 36'6 36'6 36'6 36'6  
Aitchison ..... 93'3 94 93'3 94  
Aitchison pf ..... 98'8 98'8 98'8 98'8  
Ait & Ohio ..... 94'8 94 94'8 94  
Ait Steel ..... 30'3 30'3 30'3 30'3  
Brooklyn R T ..... 86'4 87'2 86'3 87'1  
Cal Petrol pf ..... 47'4 48 47'4 48  
Can Pacific ..... 227'3 227'3 227'3 227'3  
Cent Lather ..... 20'4 20'4 20'4 20'4  
Ches & Ohio ..... 57'5 57'5 57'5 57'5  
Chi & N'west ..... 127'1 127'1 127'1 127'1  
Chi & Gt W ..... 12'5 12'5 12'5 12'5  
Chi & Gt W pf ..... 29 29 29 29  
Chi & Gt W ..... 14'1 14'1 14'1 14'1  
Chi M & St Ins'l ..... 101'3 102'3 101'3 102'3  
Chi M & St Ins'l ..... 132'2 132'2 132'2 132'2  
Col Fuel ..... 29 29 29 29  
Com Gas ..... 130 130'4 130 130'4  
Corn Prod ..... 9'6 9'6 9'6 9'6  
Denver ..... 19 19 19 19  
Erie ..... 27'6 27'6 27'6 27'6  
Erie 1st pf ..... 43'4 43'4 43'4 43'4  
Erie Elec ..... 14'1 14'1 14'1 14'1  
Goodrich pf ..... 88 88 88 88  
Gt Nor Ore ..... 32'2 33'3 32'2 33'3  
Gt Nor pf ..... 124 124 124 124  
Guy Ex Co ..... 45'2 45'2 45'2 45'2  
Homestead ..... 108 108 108 108  
Illinoi Central ..... 107 107 107 107  
Inspiration ..... 15'4 15'4 15'4 15'4  
Inter-Met pf ..... 13'4 13'4 13'4 13'4  
Int Paper ..... 8 8 8 8  
Int Paper pf ..... 35'4 35'5 35'4 35'5  
Kan & Texas ..... 20'2 20'2 20'2 20'2  
Lehigh Valley ..... 15'1 15'2 15'1 15'2  
Mackay Co pf ..... 64 64 64 64  
Mex & Gt ..... 64 64 64 64  
M'&M ..... 22'2 22'2 22'2 22'2  
Missouri Pacific ..... 29'3 30 29'3 30  
M St P & S M ..... 130'1 131 130'1 131  
M & St L ..... 14 14 14 14  
Nat Lead ..... 44'3 44'4 44'3 44'3  
Nevada Con ..... 15'5 15'5 15'5 15'5  
N Y Central ..... 9'6 9'6 9'6 9'6  
N Y C & St L ..... 53 53 53 53  
N Y N H & H ..... 81'5 81'5 81'5 82'5  
Northern Pac ..... 108'4 108'4 108'4 108'4  
Pac Coast pf ..... 87'8 87'8 87'8 87'8  
Pac T & T ..... 27 27 27 27  
Penney-Vanilla ..... 108'7 109'1 108'8 109'6  
People's Gas ..... 123'3 123'3 123'3 123'3  
Pitt Coal ..... 20 20 20 20  
Pitt Coal pf ..... 9'7 9'7 9'7 9'7  
Pressed St Car ..... 25'2 25'2 25'2 25'2  
Pressed St Car ..... 97 97 97 97  
Pullman ..... 153'3 153'3 153'3 153'3  
Quicksilver ..... 2 2 2 2  
Rudin ..... 18'9 18'9 18'9 18'9  
Rep I & S ..... 162'6 162'6 162'6 163'1  
Rep I & S pf ..... 81'4 82 81'4 82  
Rock Island ..... 14'2 14'4 14'2 14'6  
Rumley ..... 20 20 20 20  
Ry S S ..... 25 25 25 25  
Seaboard A L pf ..... 47 47 47 47  
Shawmut ..... 178'5 178'5 178'5 178'5  
Sloss-Shef ..... 28 29 28 29  
Southern Pac ..... 87 88 87 88  
Southern Pac. pref ..... 92 92 92 92  
Southern Ry ..... 22 22 22 22  
St L & S ..... 5'2 5'2 5'2 5'2  
St L & S 2d pref ..... 10 10 10 10  
L St souwst ..... 21 21 21 21  
Studebaker pf ..... 71's 71's 71's 71's  
Tenn Copper ..... 29 29 29 29  
Tex Co. ..... 114's 115 114's 115  
Third Ave. ..... 37'2 38'3 37'2 38'5  
Union Pac. ..... 151'5 153'4 151'5 152'2  
Union Rubber pf ..... 105'4 105'4 105'4 105'4  
U S Steel ..... 57'2 58'1 57'2 58'1  
U S Steel p' ..... 107' 107' 107' 107'  
Utah Copper ..... 53'3 53'3 53'3 53'3  
Va-Car Chem ..... 28'2 28'2 28'2 28'2  
Watash ..... 4 4 4 4  
Watash pf ..... 10'2 10'2 10'2 10'2  
Wells-Farg Kx ..... 91 90 90 90  
Western Union ..... 68 68 68 68  
Westinghouse ..... 67'4 68 67'4 68  
Westinghouse pf ..... 114'2 114'4 114'2 114'4  
W & L E 21 pref ..... 8 8 8 8  
Wis Cent ..... 45'2 46 45'4 46  
Woolworth ..... 91'2 91'2 91'2 91'2

## UNDERTONE OF LONDON MARKET FAIRLY STEADY

Business Is Not Heavy and Little Significance Attaches to Fluctuations—American Railway Securities Quiet

## CONSOLS ARE FIRMER

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Markets steady all day, closing without important changes.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—While the undertone of the markets in the final dealing was steady, business continued quiet.

There was a more hopeful feeling with regard to the situation in Mexico.

Gilt-edged investments were firm but discount rates did not respond to the lower German bank change owing to the rumors that the United States would be a competitor for the £90,000 of South African gold that will be available in the open market tomorrow.

There was moderate borrowing from the Bank of England.

A firmer tone prevailed in home rails. Trading in Americans was professional but the group was stronger on advice from your side.

Canadian Pacific rallied and there was no reaction in Mexican rails.

Foreigners and mines lacked animation.

Cheerfulness prevailed in oils. Rio Tinto remained unchanged at 77 1/2, and De Beers were off at 19 1/2.

PARIS—Bourse

# News of Financial Interest

## TEXAS COTTON MARKET LACKS IN STABILITY

Sentiment Has Been Shifting and Prices Move Upward or Downward Easily—Bullish Talk Indulged in Now

## SPINNERS' PURCHASES

GALVESTON, Tex.—The cotton market in Texas at this time is decidedly bullish, due chiefly to weather conditions and forecasts of frost over the northern portion of the belt. Weather conditions have not been favorable, as too much rain has continued to fall in many sections, this interfering materially with picking, and all indications point to an early frost and a curtailed top crop.

There have been short periods when the bearish influences controlled, but these periods have been short. The market for some time has been somewhat of a see-saw, down with any report of favorable weather for picking or any forecast for a late frost, or up with any report of rain and damaged cotton or any long range forecast for an early frost. Until the past few days there has been no marked stability in market conditions.

There has been great pressure brought to bear on the cotton market, as is always the case when there have been decided advances in prices during August and September. This period of great pressure always comes in October when the cotton begins to move freely, usually from the 5th to the 25th, and during this period there is always a lack of stability and sentiment is very shifting. It is on the October decline that spinners begin their most active operations, expecting to buy the actual cotton needed by them at less figures than they could have bought it previously. This is the stage through which the cotton markets in Texas have been passing, and the heavy pressure that has been brought to bear has manifested itself materially in a bearish tendency that has forced prices downward.

This period of pressure is about at an end now, and a period of bullish influence may be expected. During the coming two weeks prices should mount upward as the world comes into the market for cotton. There are no indications that the present crop will produce more cotton than is needed, but on the other hand all indications are that there will be a shortage. The present supply comes from the rapid movement of cotton at this time, and as soon as this cotton is moved there will be a strong demand which cannot be met. Operators may now be expected to take advantage of all declines to buy cotton, and whenever even the slightest decline is manifested there will be many buying orders.

During the period of pressure through which the market has just been passing and is still passing, much of the weekly held cotton has been forced out and has been put on the market. During the early weeks of the present year, while prices were advancing and at the time the break came with the beginning of the present period of strong pressure, there has been a big short interest built up. This big short interest may be expected to start running for cover on the first report of threatened bad weather or early frost. This is what happened with the close of last week. Long range forecasts of heavy frosts even into the central portion of Texas and in the northern sections of Alabama and Georgia have put these short interests on uneasy row and they have already started to cover. With the first indication of advances in prices these shorts will cover and will be strong buyers of everything in sight.

Spinners seem to be following a "hand-to-mouth" policy in buying, although they have not on hand and are not purchasing the actual cotton needed by them for their mills. But little cotton is offered, and this is being readily absorbed by the trade at fancy prices. Shippers on the Atlantic coast are having to pay fancy prices to fill commitments. An early frost will induce speculative buying, which seems for the present to have checked, and prices will advance under this buying pressure. The weather conditions that have prevailed over Texas and Oklahoma and much of the eastern belt have been such as to produce low grades. The cotton has remained in the field during much wet weather while the farmers could not get in their fields to pick it. This has damaged the cotton materially and has reduced the grade. If unfavorable weather continues there will be a surplus of low-grade cotton dumped on the market and efforts will be made to market it at the prices demanded by the higher grades. This will have the effect of inducing a greater caution in buying and will to a greater or less degree lower prices.

Summing up, weather conditions rule absolutely, and in this regard the date of killing frost is the most important factor in the course that will be taken by prices of cotton within the next month or longer. There is not the cotton for the actual needs of mills, but spinners are not inclined to rush in with their buying orders. They prefer to await development and buy only when they are forced.

Lower prices have produced increased inquiries in the market for 25,000 cars and 200 locomotives.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 27)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—Moses Daniels of R. Jandorf; Baltimore—Win. McDonough of Baltimore Bergain House; Lincoln St.; Carlisle—F. Karp, H. M. Messelster of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Kasco; Chicago—S. Solomon; U. S. California—W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Lenox; Cincinnati—Nathan Plant of N. Plant & Co.; Copley Plaza; Cleveland—G. W. Greber of Adams & Farnum; Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Oberleib; Essex New York—B. Epstein of Siegel Cooper Co.; Essex—R. Koch of Standard Mail Order House; Essex—J. C. Cully of F. P. Kirkpatrick Shoe Co.; Tour.

Pittsburgh—Richard Laird of Laird & Taylor; Lenox.

Richmond, Va.—A. R. Turpin of S. Putnam; Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

Richmond, Va.—Hawes Coleman of Winslow; Elmer's Lamp Co.; Tour.

San Francisco—Cal.—C. F. Vagts; U. S. San Juan, P. R.—M. Portole; U. S. Savannah—John J. Rosenheim of J. Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox.

St. Louis—Wm. Saifer of Saifer Shoe Co.; U. S.

**LEATHER BUYERS**

Havana—Calderon & Bulnes; U. S. Liverpool—Eng.—Hawes Boston of Henry Weston & Sons; Tour.

London—Eng.—Oscar Lee; U. S. Needham, Mass.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis, Co.; U. S.

Nashua, N. H.—J. Rosenheim of J. Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Newark—E. A. H. Allis of Allis & Son; Buyers to all its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

**RAILWAY EARNINGS**

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA

September—Total receipts \$1,739,061 Increase \$70,255

Total charges 1,450,669 77,408

Net income 279,393 1,153

From July 1—

Total receipts 4,658,211 22,008

Total charges 4,157,691 741,657

Net income 507,480 \*80,611

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RY.

September—Total receipts \$1,229,962 Increase \$70,941

Total charges 977,021 8,485

Net income 253,170 10,151

From July 1—

Total receipts 3,248,044 \*131,919

Total charges 2,760,246 \*223,295

Net income 548,036 \*28,707

CANADIAN NORTHERN RY.

September—Gross earnings \$1,904,000 Increase \$22,400

Open expenses 1,470,000 202,000

Profit 524,000 101,400

From July 1—

Total earnings 5,708,500 501,599

Open expenses 4,300,700 312,000

Net earnings 1,447,800 158,500

MISOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY.

Third week October—Total receipts \$60,646 Increase \$6,140

From July 1—

Total receipts 10,448,929 1,458,691

Total charges 9,858,929 1,458,691

Net income 540,000 \*20,000

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RY.

September—Total receipts \$7,993,063 Increase \$180,716

Total charges 6,420,447 287,255

Net income 1,573,216 100,819

From July 1—

Total receipts 23,867,245 1,184,158

Total charges 20,448,829 1,184,158

Net income 4,438,416 \*274,013

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

Second week October—Total receipts \$171,537 Increase \$15,988

From July 1—

Total receipts 6,848,938 521,870

From July 1—

Total receipts 3,910,843 242,753

Total charges 3,185,307 \*117,753

Surplus 422,223 \*25,299

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

September—Total receipts \$1,234,853 Increase \$25,910

Total charges 984,691 95,246

Net income 250,162 20,664

From July 1—

Total receipts 3,910,843 242,753

Total charges 3,185,307 \*117,753

Surplus 422,223 \*25,299

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MT. PACIFIC R.

September—Gross earnings \$193,955 Increase \$25,766

Net earnings 56,902 12,207

Net revenue 23,250 11,815

From July 1—

Total earnings 140,650 20,083

Total revenue 40,289 18,300

Net revenue 100,361 11,783

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY

September—Total receipts \$1,047,294 Increase \$121,097

Total charges 346,102 51,968

Net income 221,423 100,129

From July 1—

Total receipts 3,204,032 337,211

Total charges 1,637,737 111,410

Net income 639,706 102,347

Decrease.

GERMAN BANK RATE REDUCED

BERLIN—The Imperial Reichsbank has reduced its minimum rate of discount from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent.

Weekly statement of the Imperial Bank shows following changes: Cash in hand increased 47,754,000 marks, loans decreased 20,170,000 marks, discounts decreased 82,900,000 marks, treasury bills increased 19,802,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 105,886,000 marks, deposits increased 48,677,000 marks, gold in hand increased 23,755,000 marks.

RAILROAD OFFICES ARE BEING MOVED

Nearly 200 workmen are engaged in moving the offices of the Boston & Maine railroad at the South station to the North station in conformance with the policy of Morris McDonald, president of the road, to have all the offices in one place.

The movers have begun with the treasurer's and accountant's offices. It is said all the executives of the Boston & Maine will not be finally housed in the North station for two months.

HEAVY COAL SHIPMENT

PITTSBURGH—A coal shipment of approximately 3,800,000 bushels was started down the Ohio river Sunday for Cincinnati and Louisville by two Pittsburgh coal companies.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot sugar markets unchanged. London beats easier, October and November 10½d., off 3d. and 9s. 9d., respectively; May 10s. 2d., unchanged.

## CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

Certificates of incorporation were issued last week to the following new corporations by the secretary of the state:

Baltimore—Moses Daniels of R. Jandorf; Baltimore—Win. McDonough of Baltimore Bergain House; Lincoln St.; Carlisle—F. Karp, H. M. Messelster of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Kasco; Chicago—S. Lenox, H. Margaret Casman, Laurence F. Sherman, John G. Callan; purpose, manufacturing and selling machinery; capital stock authorized to the amount of \$35,000.

Protzman Shoe Company, Weymouth; Grosvenor Wilkins, John B. Holt; \$50,000. Chicago Raincoat Company; Phillip Sheinfeld, Simon Millman, Samuel Steinfield; \$7000.

Massachusetts Novelty Company, Cambridge; Jacob Maranis, Joseph B. Shrago; Max A. Rosengard; \$3000.

Consumer's Paint & Varnish Company, Boston; Benjamin Webster, John F. Linder; \$170,000.

Abrams Company, Boston; Philip S. Dresser, David Abrams; harness; \$10,000.

Tremont Manufacturing Company, Boston; Israel B. Ruitstein, Jacob Cusher, Isidore Zakon; wholesale plumbers' supplies; \$50,000.

Dunning & Martin Company, Inc., Beverly; Abraham Yaffe, Benjamin Cohen, Rubin Sampson; \$60,000.

Franklin Motor Car Company, Boston; Otto A. Lawton, Harold D. Cushman; \$10,000.

R. L. Wilson Company, Concord; Richard A. Wilson, Charles M. Cox, Rupert M. Marshall; contracting and building; \$20,000.

Parker Carburetor Company, Boston; George E. Parker, Kenneth F. Parker, John T. Clark; \$250,000.

Standard Publishing Company of Pittsfield, Pittsfield; Isaac J. Potter, Helen M. Dunn; \$6000.

International Fox & Fur Company, Boston; Lorenzo L. Doten, Fred K. Jackson, Joseph L. Bates; \$200,000.

Origena J. Paquette, Henry T. Tetralet, Arthurius J. Paquette; \$1

# Leading Events in Athletic World

## FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES START

Next Five Games Will Be Strenuous Ones for Big College Elevens—Dartmouth Eliminates Princeton in East, and Chicago Purdue in the West

### SATURDAY'S COLLEGE SCORES

Alabama 28, Tulane 0.  
Annapolis 76, Maryland A. C. 0.  
Athens 34, Miami 12; A. & M. 0.  
Brown 20, Springfield T. S. 6.  
Colby 12, Bowdoin 0.  
Carlisle 7, Pennsylvania 7.  
Chicago 6, Purdue 6.  
Dartmouth 17, Princeton 0.  
Dartmouth 17, Andover 0.  
Emory 10, Harvard 17 6.  
Georgia Tech 13, Florida 3.  
Harvard 29, Penn State 0.  
Hamilton 10, Indiana 0.  
Iowa 78, Northwestern 6.  
Kansas 16, Kansas A. C. 0.  
Kent 14, Cornell 7.  
Knox 17, State 17, Cincinnati 7.  
Knox 20, Cornell 7.  
Lafayette 7, Albright 0.  
Lehigh 7, Muhlenberg 0.  
Loyola 10, Cumberland 0.  
Maine 34, Bates 0.  
Massachusetts A. C. 33, Middlebury 0.  
Michigan A. C. 12, Wisconsin 7.  
Michigan 30, Michigan State 0.  
Missouri 21, Ames 13.  
Miami 19, Denison 0.  
Mt. Union 9, Worcester 0.  
Nebraska 6, Northwestern Indians 6.  
Notre Dame 52, Alma 0.  
Oberlin 20, Case 24.  
Ohio Wesleyan 10, Peppew 0.  
Pittsburgh 20, Cornell 7.  
Rutgers 13, Rensselaer 0.  
Rochester 6, Union 0.  
Rose 15, 6; Abrahams 0.  
Sacramento 42, Denver 0.  
St. Johns 14, Haverford 0.  
Swarthmore 6, Ursinus 3.  
Tulane 38, Western Reserve 0.  
Texas 13, Sewanee 7.  
Virginia M. I. 30, Baltimore City 0.  
Virginia 13, Georgia 6.  
Western 13, Amherst 0.  
Williams 23, New York U. 0.  
W. and L. 33, Wake Forest 0.  
Yale '13, Pennsylvania 17 0.  
Yale 0, W. and L. 0.

With the last of the October football college contests over, the big elevens will put in a busy five days in preparation for the first of the games which are scheduled for November and mark the beginning of the final preparations for the championship of the East and the West. It is going to be another strenuous week for the candidates in more than one university, as the results of some of Saturday's games were unexpected.

In the East conditions were such Saturday that it is impossible accurately to judge of the true playing ability of the various teams. It is possible, however, to size up the relative merits of the elevens, as all the teams had to face practically the same conditions.

Harvard came through her first game with Penn State surprisingly well. With the exception of the first quarter, when the two teams were trying each other out, and the last quarter, when the Crimson was represented by substitutes, the game was nothing but Harvard and Captain Miller of Penn State. There is little doubt but Miller would have made a better showing on a dry gridiron, and yet the little quarterback could not have materially changed the result. Conditions considered, Harvard showed great form.

Princeton and Dartmouth battled in the real championship game of the day and the latter won a splendid victory. The team played good football all the time and outclassed their Orange and Black rivals more than the score would indicate. This game eliminated Princeton from consideration for the championship title and should Dartmouth win from Pennsylvania and Carlisle, as now seems likely, the Hanover eleven will have to be rated high.

Yale gave another disappointing exhibition although great credit must be given Washington and Jefferson for playing a strong game. Yale was also handicapped by the absence of Marting, Pendleton and Brann. The Blue showed fair defensive strength, but its offense was conspicuously bad and a big improvement must be made in the next two weeks to make a good showing against Princeton.

Pennsylvania did not come out of her game with Carlisle in a satisfactory manner. It is true she held the Indians to a tie score, but this would not indicate she is as strong as the University of Pittsburgh which had defeated Carlisle. Coach Brooke will have to do a whole lot of work with his candidates before he meets Dartmouth and Michigan.

Pittsburgh added to its splendid record of the year by defeating Cornell, 20 to 6. This team has continued to develop throughout the past week and is in a position to play a strong game with any eleven on the gridiron. Cornell did not show as much improvement as was expected.

Of the New England colleges Wesleyan, Brown and Williams came through successfully. The first named won from Amherst, while Brown easily defeated Springfield and Williams beat New York University. Springfield's open game was greatly handicapped by the condition of the gridiron, but Brown showed a big improvement and was scarcely entitled to the victory.

The Maine state championship brought out at least one surprise. Maine overwhelmed Bates, 34 to 0. This is a surprising score considering the work of the elevens in the preparatory games and shows that Maine has developed wonderfully since her game with Harvard. Colby defeated Bowdoin by a good margin and it looks as if the title would go to Maine or Colby, with the first named a favorite.

West Point found in Tufts a worthy opponent and was very fortunate in getting away with a 2 to 0 victory. But for a fumble on the part of the Tufts'

## LEADS WESTERN FOOTBALL TEAM



CAPT. ALGER H. WOOD '14  
Alma varsity football team

## SIDELINE NOTES

Maine and Colby will now fight it out for the Maine state championship.

—ooo—

Quarterback Russell won the Purdue game for Chicago by getting two field goals.

—ooo—

Coach Stagg's Chicago team is now in line for the western conference championship.

—ooo—

Dartmouth now leads the colleges in number of points scored with 153, Harvard coming next with 147.

—ooo—

Tufts gave West Point a splendid battle and but for two errors would probably have beaten the Soldiers.

—ooo—

Yale has now been held to two scoreless ties and will have to take a decided brace to beat Princeton and Harvard.

—ooo—

Dartmouth has eliminated Princeton from the eastern championship and is now in line for a high rating herself.

—ooo—

Marshall saved Pennsylvania from defeat by Carlisle with an 80-yard run for the touchdown which tied the score.

—ooo—

Captain Miller of Pennsylvania State is one of the best quarterbacks in the country and is also a wonderful open-field runner.

—ooo—

University of Michigan is not as weak as some were inclined to think last week. That 33 to 2 victory over Vanderbilt and the victory of Michigan Agricultural over Wisconsin make Coach Yost's eleven look better.

—ooo—

In recognizing the work of the various western football elevens, the Michigan Agricultural College will have to be given considerable consideration. Victories over Michigan and Wisconsin by 12 to 7 indicate a great team.

## MONACO PRINCE IS HONOR GUEST

NEW YORK—Prince Albert of Monaco was honor guest at a dinner here last evening with A. A. Anderson, artist, as host. Speakers included Prince Albert, Mr. Anderson, Andrew Carnegie, George McAneny, president of the borough of Manhattan, and Henry Clews; and Prince Albert's work as a peace advocate was praised in speeches.

Among about 30 guests present were Talbot Williams, Frederick Dearborn, David B. Simpson, A. Barton Hepburn, W. R. Coe, Samuel Fairchild, Louis Tinsley, Frank B. Lawrence, Henry C. Crampton, Frank A. Munsey, W. A. Johnston, Henry B. Anderson, W. B. Murphy, F. Cuniff-Owen, Frederick A. Lucas, Dr. Kunz, Dr. D'Halloway, General Watson, Dr. John A. Wyeth, Captain Bourret, Rear Admiral Sigbee, retired; Capt. W. L. Howard, Dr. Townsend and Dr. W. F. Hornady.

Tufts 13, Springfield T. S. 14.

Purdue 7, Worcester P. I. 7.

N. H. State 0, Boston College 27.

Albany 13, Amherst 19.

Maine 2, N. Y. Univ. 6.

West Point 15, Brown 100.

Hockey DROPPED AT SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse University has dropped hockey, as was expected. Only 140 of 3600 students agreed to give the game financial support so the athletic governing board decided to cut it off the sports list for a year at least.

### LEAGUE SOLD TO BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM—John Earey, first baseman of the Utica team last season, who was drafted by Cincinnati, has been turned over to the Birmingham team of the Southern League.

## PRINCETON FOR AMATEUR COACH FOR ATHLETICS

Professional Who Develops Variety Baseball Team to Be Barred From Players' Bench During College Contests

## NO SUMMER BASEBALL

PRINCETON, N. J.—Followers of Princeton University athletics are today much interested in the announcement made by the undergraduate board of control Saturday that the professional coach of the baseball team would not be permitted to sit on the bench with the players during the games, but would have to take a seat in the grandstand.

Just how this move will be taken by Princeton's college opponents is a matter of speculation. Yale has already notified Princeton that it will take the same step in the games with the Orange and Black next spring, but no announcement has been received from Harvard as to what it will do.

That this is the first step by Princeton toward eliminating the professional coach is admitted by those in authority. It is not the intention of the university to do away with them at once, but a beginning is to be made this winter. The first one to be let go is Mr. Horneck, who coached the Princeton hockey seven years ago, and the team will be taught this winter by Capt. H. A. H. Baker and such graduates as may be able to give their time to the team.

It was also voted to recall all passes which are issued to "P" men in case they are ineligible for athletics on account of scholarship or other causes for which they are responsible.

The athletic board of control also expressed its determination to make strong efforts to stamp out all professionalism in the college sports coming under its jurisdiction, which in Princeton includes all athletic activities on the part of the undergraduates. It has issued a strict code.

The board, which is an organization composed entirely of undergraduates, and whose actions are subject only to the approval of the faculty committee on undergraduate athletics, wants to dislodge men from going into professional athletics after graduation.

Princeton has at present one man in professional baseball, Sterrett, captain of the 1912 championship nine, who played with the New York Americans last spring before he was released by Manager Chance to the minors. Sterrett came back to Princeton in the fall and occupied the position of preceptor in the faculty.

Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, head of the physical education department of the university, had the following to say in regard to college professionalism:

"This question is one of the biggest which has been occupying the attention of amateur organizations such as the National Collegiate Association, the Western Conference, the Missouri Conference and the Ohio Conference in recent years. I do not think that summer baseball is desirable. Personally I am opposed to professionalism on principle, and this attitude represents that which Princeton is taking."

"We shall try to preclude the possibility of any of our graduates entering professional athletics when they leave Princeton. It seems to me that a college graduate should fulfill a greater position in life than that which is open to him as a professional athlete."

"There is nothing dishonorable about professional athletics; but this field does not afford the college man the scope for the full use of the advantages which his college training has given him."

## TALK CHANGES IN NEW ENGLAND BASEBALL CLUBS

That at least one change in the New England baseball league circuit will be made at the meeting to be held in this city tomorrow afternoon is practically assured. The game has not been a success at Fall River and New Bedford during the past summer.

Fred Lake, formerly manager of the Boston Americans and Nationals, is anxious to purchase the New Bedford franchise and move it to some other city, Manchester, N. H., being the one most seriously considered at the present time. This move is well thought of by most of the club owners and the chances are that it will be carried through.

Two other well-known major league stars are anxious to get into the circuit. They are Donovan, former manager and now scout of the Boston Americans, and J. T. Sheppard, the former Chicago National outfielder, now with St. Louis. Manager Gray of the Lowell team is reported as willing to sell his interests and it is thought that either Sheppard or Donovan will buy him out.

### TENNIS STARS LEAVE NOV. 22

SAN FRANCISCO—William M. Johnson and Elia Fottrell, California tennis stars, will leave for a tour of the far east Nov. 22. Johnston is the Pacific coast champion and also holds the Longwood and New York state titles. With Fottrell he will play in Manila, Tokyo, Hong Kong and Shanghai.

## HOME TEAMS FAIL TO WIN GAMES IN ENGLISH LEAGUE

Preston North End Proves to Be the Only Exception, Defeating Burnley—Oxford Wins

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The first two months of the English Association football season ended Saturday with the failure of every home team in the first league except Preston North End to win a match.

The latter team were anxious to score their first victory of the season at the expense of Burnley, who were promoted with them to the first division of the league, and they succeeded although during part of the game they had only 10 men playing. The result was quite unexpected as was also the defeat of Aston Villa, the cup holders, by Chelsea, who hitherto have done so badly. Tottenham Hotspur also created a surprise by drawing with the Blackburn Rovers and were unfortunate not to win by failing to obtain full points. The Rovers have lost the lead over the other clubs, having now only 17 points for 10 games against Manchester United's 16 points for 9 games.

In the second division there was some heavy scoring. Huddersfield defeating Birmingham, 7 goals to 0; Stockport County defeating Leicester Fosse, 5 goals to 2, and Leeds City defeating Barnsley, 4 goals to 2.

The chief feature of the Southern League matches was the success of the last three teams on Table, Queens Park Rangers, Cardiff City and Bristol Rovers, Millwall Athletic, after drawing so many matches, defeated Southend United by 2 goals to 1. Merthyr, defeating Coventry City, jumped from fourteenth place on the table to eighth. Swindon defeated Norwich City, 2 goals to 0, and have now gone through the first two months of the season without losing a single point.

Chief interest in the rugby matches centered in the universities. Cambridge, who were expected to defeat the Harlequins, lost by 17 points to 10, but Oxford defeated Richmond by 28 points to 12.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The Brown varsity cross-country team defeated Massachusetts Agricultural College in a dual run Saturday. A. B. Coope of Brown finished first in 23m. 25s.

The University of Maine cross-country team defeated Dartmouth Saturday 20 points to 35. Captain Marceau of Dartmouth finished first in 2m. 15. 2s.

The Princeton varsity crew defeated the Yale varsity on Carnegie lake Saturday by two lengths in 9m. 39. 1.5s. Yale's time was 9m. 40. 2.5s. The distance rowed was 1½ miles.

The Princeton varsity crew defeated the Harvard crew on Carnegie lake Saturday by two lengths in 9m. 39. 1.5s. Yale's time was 9m. 40. 2.5s. The distance rowed was 1½ miles.

Edward Ray, the British professional golfer, established a new record for the San Francisco Golf and Country Club course Saturday, making the 36 holes in 130 strokes. Harry Vardon was second with 143.

Pitcher Dubois of the Detroit American League did badly in the morning going out, and took 42, but, making a remarkable recovery coming home, he finished the first round with a total of 78. With this score he retained his position as leader at the end of 54 holes.

With a most brilliant return of 73, however, Duncan placed himself second. Playing with his accustomed speed, he made only three mistakes, and the details of his round were as follows: Out: 5. 4. 5. 3. 4. 4. 5—39; home: 4. 3. 4. 5. 4. 3. 4. 3—34; total, 73. In the afternoon Mr. Gillies made a bad round of 82 and put himself out of the running but Duncan again played brilliantly and with a score of 74, 37 out and 37 home, secured the championship, his total score being 304. Braid, who took 79 and 73 for the last two rounds, was second with a total of 307 and Sherlock, with concluding rounds of 79 and 77, was third. Arnaud Massy, the only Frenchman in the first six, was fourth with a total of 310. Mr. Gillies was fifth with 311, and J. H. Taylor was sixth with 312.

**PICKUPS**

The Cincinnati Nationals will do their spring training at Alexandria, La.

—ooo—

Now it is Pitcher Tyler of Boston for Marquard of New York. Maybe, but it looks like some more winter talk.

—ooo—

Princeton's move of having her professional baseball coach sit in the grandstand during a championship game is a good move.

—ooo—

Arthur Wilson, catcher and Fred Snodgrass, outfielder for the New York Giants, will play winter baseball with the Oxnard, Cal., team.

—ooo—

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# THE HOME FORUM

## What the Geological Survey Really Does

The work of the United States geological survey is more varied than many people suppose. The function of this board is not merely to make the splendid maps that picture the actual physiognomy of every county and state in the Union, but to help the people in many problems relating to the development of the earth's resources. The location of gold and silver and other deposits, the place for oil wells or artesian wells, the value of coal lands, the possibilities of rivers that are to be made into waterways, the use of certain lands for dry farming, the right place for railroads, every question relating to the earth's ores and waters and rocks may be referred to the geological survey. It sends out over 1,000,000 printed reports every year and answers thousands of letters. To make all information sent out correct, men in this service are scattered over the country from Maine to California, from Hawaii to the north of Alaska. The three branches of the work are outlined in the Los Angeles Express as follows:

The topographic branch makes maps showing the surface of the earth, with its streams, rivers, lakes, roads, houses, towns—maps that are being used by the geologists as base maps, by engineers to locate railroads, roads, canals, sewers or drainage ditches, water power and irrigation projects, by automobilists and trampers as road maps, and for a hundred other purposes.

The geologic branch is studying the earth's rocks, their history and contests and, with this foundation, is mapping the whole United States so as to show, ultimately, just where gold and silver and the other precious and useful metals do or may occur; where coal, oil, gas, phosphate, potash and other salts lie; where clays, building stones and other

structural materials of the highest grade can be found.

The water-resources branch studies the underground waters for the purpose of determining their availability for domestic use or for irrigation; the surface waters to determine their amount and fitness for use as water supplies of cities and towns, and for power or irrigation, and also makes studies bearing on flood control and similar projects.

At present a large share of the survey's funds is expended in examining and classifying the public lands in the West, this expenditure reducing the work in the eastern states much below the amount formerly done.

## Truth, Knowledge, Love

Truth makes beautiful . . . knowledge stands for love.—Bayard Taylor.

## SPIRITUAL STRENGTH MAN'S HERITAGE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Prophet Isaiah, in the fortieth chapter, insists upon the power and might and love of God, finishing with words fraught with comfort to man: "But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." Waiting upon God, that is, resting patiently in the blessed assurance that the source of all power and all good will impart and sustain strength, is the essential requirement for the fulfillment of these promises.

Those early Christians, who were forced to withstand persecution because of their worship of the one God, were witnesses of the marvelous ability that spirituality confers to overcome the belief of pleasure and pain in matter. God upheld them with the right hand of His majesty and theirs was the victory over the flesh.

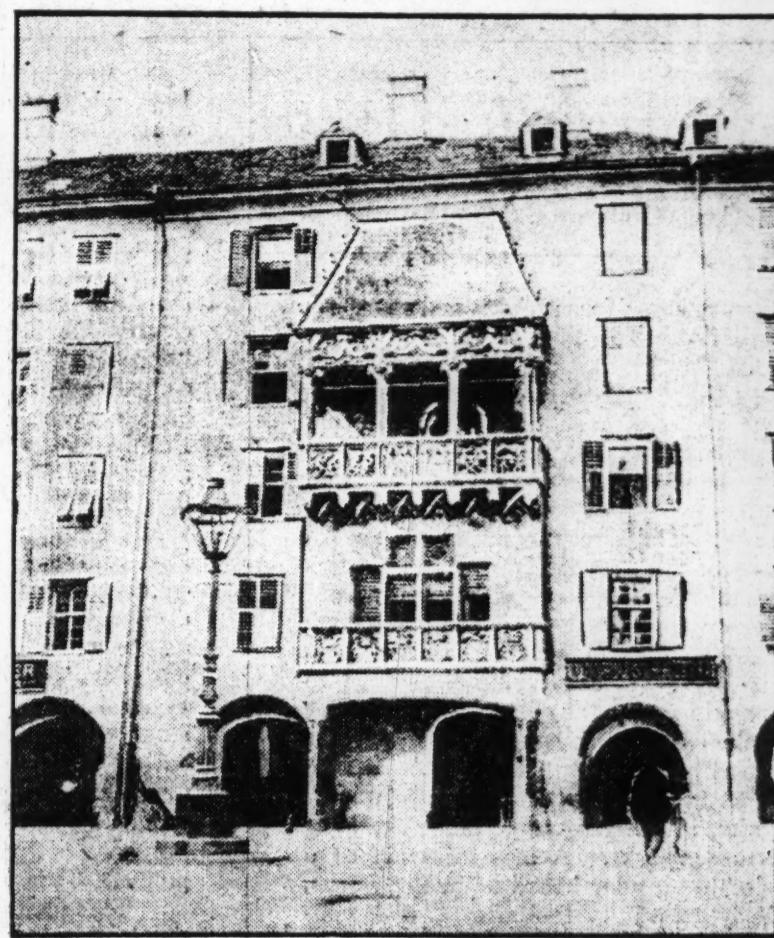
Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder

## Birds Classed by Altitude in the Andes

Interesting things are being discovered by Prof. Frank M. Chapman of the American museum who has been studying the birds of South America. He has discovered in Colombia, where he has noted the facts about birds at every altitude above sea level, that birds appear in distinctly marked strata, and are never found above or below their own level. The shore birds are found as high as 5000 feet above the sea, but never higher. From 5000 to 9000 entirely different birds are found and these birds were never found higher or lower than this belt. Then he studied feathered things all the way up to 12,000 feet and again found these distinct in their char-

acteristics, always remaining in their own zones.

The birds of bright plumage are the forest birds. The shore birds, on the one hand and the birds so high in air that the vegetation is becoming scanty, are less bright. Nearly every one has observed that the birds on the sands and the marshy places near the sea are drab and gray. The scarlet tanager rarely is seen except in the woods, and the bluejays and bluebirds though occasional visitors in the open are by no means so often seen there as the birds of sober hues. The great timber country of the Andes, up on the sides of the mountains is the place where the long and brilliant plumage, the glorious reds and gold and green and peacock blues are found.



(Reproduced by permission)

## GOLDNE DACHL, INNSBRUCK, TYROL

INNSBRUCK, the chief city of the Tyrol, is splendidly situated on the Inn, not far from its junction with the Sill. Some of the mountains, which tower above it on all sides, are 8500 feet high, but they are so precipitous that they give one the impression of being still higher. Being situated at the head of the Brenner pass, Innsbruck has for centuries been a place of considerable importance. As Oeni Pons, of which its present name is the German translation, it was the principal colony of the Roman province of Raetia. Since 1363 it, with the rest of the Tyrol, has formed part of the Austrian empire. The Franciscan church or Hofkirche, built 1553-1563, contains a magnificent monument to the Emperor Maximilian I, with 28 life-size bronze statues and 24 very fine marble reliefs representing the chief events of the Emperor's life. An interesting feature of the town is the Goldene Dachl, a roof of gilded copper, covering a gothic balcony built in 1423. This balcony is

part of a costly palace erected by Frederick of Tyrol, "of the empty pockets,"

name a misnomer. It was restored in 1504 by the Emperor Maximilian, whose arms it bears.

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A tribute to Charlotte Cushman found in William Winter's recent book, "The Wallet of Time," shows how the woman in the artist helped to make this famous figure of the American stage so compelling in her day and long after, as an ideal and incentive. It is to be remembered that for years Miss Cushman had played men's parts with entire success, an interesting reversal of an old custom which gave women's parts to men. Mr. Winter says:

"The greatness of Charlotte Cushman, therefore, was that of an exceptional being grand and striking personality, combined with extraordinary power to embody the highest ideals . . . She was not a great actress merely; she was a great woman. She did not possess the dramatic faculty apart from other faculties, and conquer by that alone; but, being affluent in that faculty, she poured forth through its channel such resources of character, intellect, moral strength . . . as marked her as a genius of the first order while they made her an irresistible force in art."

## If Thou but Follow

O love to angels all unknown,  
I turn from self and sin aside,  
Thou hast the idol self o'erthrown . . .  
I only hear Thee say,

A feast is spread for thee  
On this and every day  
If thou but follow me.

—Anson Davies FitzRandolph.

## Science

And

## Health

With

Key to  
the  
Scriptures

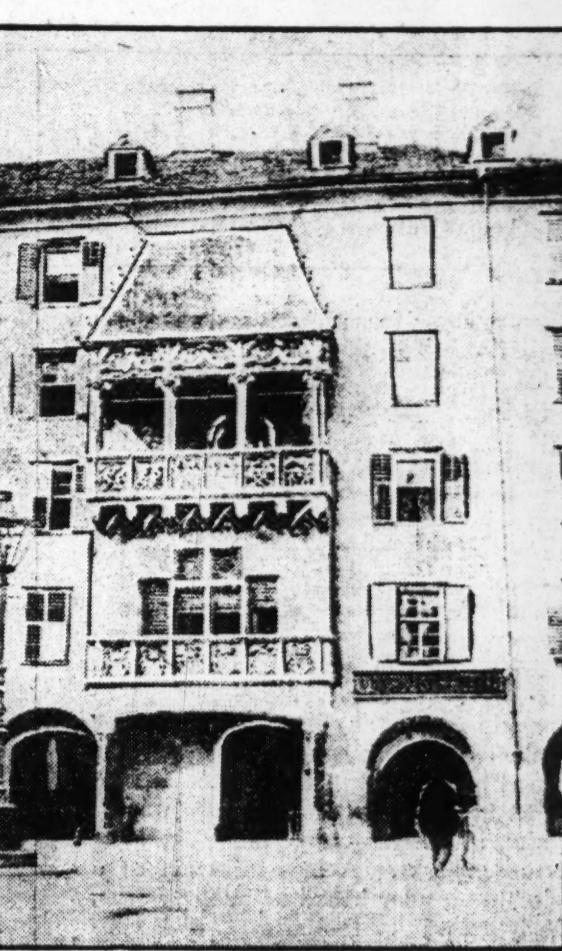
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## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Mace Part of Nutmeg

Out in the kitchen pantry you will probably find a row of small boxes or cans that have different kinds of spice in them. Salt and pepper you know very well, and the round hard nutmegs that have to be grated over the top of the rice pudding. But there is a box that is full of brown powder or small brown pieces that seem a little like cinnamon, only not so large or hard. It is marked "Mace." You probably do not think mace is anything like the nutmegs, and yet it really belongs with them. Mace

is the netlike covering that surrounded the nutmeg when it was growing inside the fruit. Nutmegs are the seed or kernel of a fruit that is rather like a peach, and grows on the nutmeg tree. The soft part of the fruit is taken off and this leaves the seed in a shell, surrounded with the threadlike covering. Sometimes very dry peach has also a great many clinging threads or veins clasping the pit or kernel. This netlike part of the nutmeg is a beautiful crimson color when the fruit is fresh. It is something like the husk of a fibret. It is very fragrant, and when dried it is used as a spice, chiefly for pickles.

Mace is most often used in the powdered form. It then looks like cayenne pepper. There is a story about a lady who once mistook the box and put a tablespoonful of cayenne instead of mace into her mince pies. Later she discovered that the pies did not have their usual flavor.

## Today's Puzzle

### SYNCPATIONS

Drop the middle letter from these words of five letters to make the changes indicated:

First synopcate a kind of cloth

And leave a legal claim;

For men a given name;

Now of a buoyant object make

For tenants an abode,

And in like manner change a nut

Into a choral ode;

Then synopcate a running knot,

You'll follow what you find.

And now of any animal

Make somewhat more than good,

And of the smallest particle,

A structure built of wood.

Then synopcate a visitor;

A sudden wind will rise.

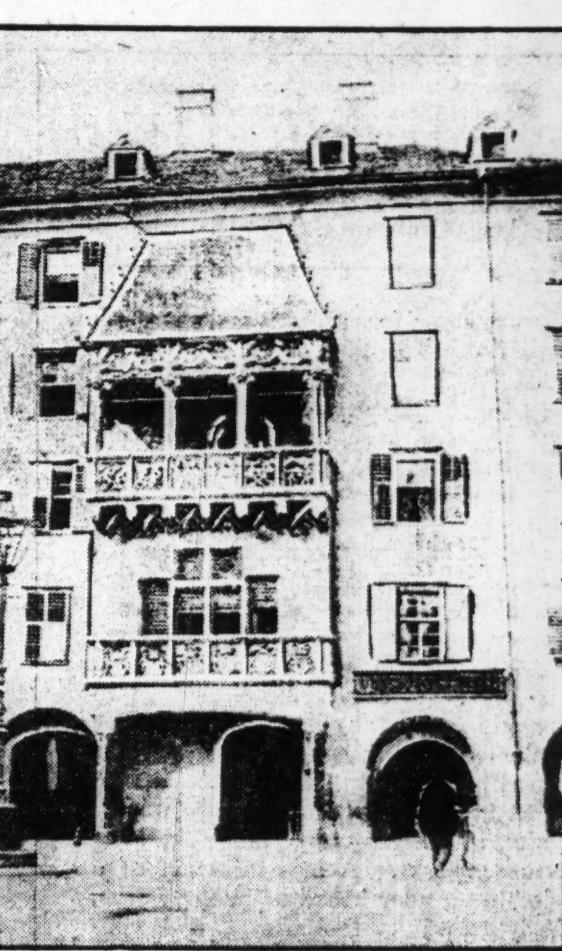
ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

Stockstill.

## Women in Civil Service Reform

That women were in no small way responsible for the adoption by the state of California of a state-wide civil service law is the statement of Mrs. Eugenie B. Oakley in the magazine of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. There are but six states of the American Union that have such a law and a piece of work is cut out for the women's clubs by Mrs. Oakley who urges a definite and united effort in behalf of the civil service in the 42 other states.

One of the measures advised by this writer is the appointment in every county of a board of women visitors to the public penal and charitable institutions. Pennsylvania provides for such a board



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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, October 27, 1913

### Public Works Progress in the Philippines

IN CONNECTION with recent tendencies on the part of the Washington government to grant the Filipino people concessions and privileges calculated to lead them into independence at no distant day, the interesting point has been raised that public works undertaken by the present insular government, and now in hand, would require many years for completion. Some put the period in question at twenty, some at thirty years. Others have gone so far as to say that it will take fifty years to carry out fully the plans upon which the engineers are at present engaged. In case the Filipinos shall be given control of their affairs, it is asked, will they be disposed to bring these great undertakings to completion, or, having the disposition, will they have the means or the ability to do for the islands the essential things which the insular government is now striving to accomplish?

The American people are naturally interested, because of the present aspect of Philippine affairs, in knowing something regarding the character and progress of these works. A brief abstract of a report from the acting director of the insular board of public works, prepared recently for the quarterly bulletin of the bureau, sheds considerable light on this subject. The public works of the Philippines are spread over no fewer than sixty islands. Some 80 per cent of the projects must be constructed directly under the administration of the bureau, because of the absence of advantageous bids from private contractors. Some of these projects are accessible only with the greatest difficulty, and the conditions are such that private contractors are unwilling to bid for them. The average number of projects active at any one time for the thirty-one engineering districts is approximately 620. This, it is pointed out, is equivalent to twenty projects which the district engineer has in active operation every day in the year. Each project represents an expenditure of from \$250 to \$250,000, "with the responsibility in most cases the same, many of the projects accessible only at the expense of considerable time and energy." They have to do with every kind of constructive work necessary to the welfare of the archipelago. They mean, as they meant for Cuba, the remaking of a nation. Nobody who is capable of comparing the Cuba of today with the Cuba of the past need be told how important it is to the Philippines of the future that the public works now planned for the islands be carried to completion.

The question may be raised that the Filipinos should be now left to carry on these works for themselves. They have advanced very rapidly, it is true, and all the indications point to their continued progress in the art of government, but it may be seriously doubted whether, if left to their own resources at present, they would be able to maintain the gains the islands have been making in the last few years. Even with the granting to them of independence, for their own sake it should be with reservations that would enable the United States to give direction for a long term of years. This might be confined almost wholly to their educational welfare without failing in potential influence along all material and political lines. In view of all that has been accomplished for the Filipinos in the last few years, it would be deplorable now to cast them wholly adrift.

MANY cities now in comfortable circumstances, but ambitious to be big, might profit by considering that it costs \$3,000,000 a week to meet the expenses of the city of New York.

### Getting the Case Fairly Before the Voters

SUCH a political campaign as is now in full swing in Massachusetts raises a question whether the voters, as a jury, are given the case in a way that conduces to a fair verdict. Under the old order, when political parties were in better form, when there was a greater clearness of issue between them, and when candidates were representative instead of personal, at least the fundamentals would get a reasonable understanding. Party platforms had a value and definite proposals and policies were forwarded by the support of a party ticket and the assurance that its success would lead to certain action. There are next to no general issues in the present campaign. The party alignment is lost or at best obscured. The case is one of choice between men on the test of their fitness for office—quite possibly the right issue but one that demands more of the voter in discrimination and requires for him the fullest information. Its progress reveals the defectiveness of the means of supplying him with the knowledge needed to a decision that will be fair in itself and to the advantage of the state.

The task of the candidate in submitting his case is a heavy one, involving great personal effort to reach the half million voters who will make the decision and an enormous outlay of money. One candidate for Governor carries on his campaign by trying to reach every postoffice in the commonwealth. Another is to present his merits in a pamphlet mailed to all the registered voters, some 800,000. All of the aspirants are engaged in a vigorous and necessary effort to inform every citizen of the grounds of his claim. Obviously this is costly and burdensome beyond reason. It is wasteful and, what is more objectionable, it fails in the end to deliver the case fairly. The representations of the men in their own behalf are not and in the nature of things cannot be unprejudiced. They are special pleas and there is no judicial summary from the bench, save such as the newspapers may supply in their editorials and the claim will hardly be made that this is certain of fairness.

It is such a situation as this that gives basis for the claim that the public should provide some means of submission of principles and of the merits of candidates for decision. The argument does not end with the point that the cost of a campaign is too burdensome and tends to exclude the man of limited purse; it goes further to point out that after all the outlay the approach to the voters has not been fairly made and that they are not presented with the issues in clear form and right proportions. If it is not concluded that the state, having gone far in regulating the ways of politics, must add the task of publicity, it at least gives ground for the claim that there should be some public medium of fair presentation, or some form of regulation.

It is said that certain members of the Senate committee on banking and currency, and some bankers, strongly favor the plan for the establishment of a great government bank brought forward by Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York. But this statement, at best, must be based on off-hand opinions. No matter how clearly Mr. Vanderlip may have presented his scheme, it has not, in the very necessity of the case, been given in any quarter the consideration that should be accorded so important a matter before it is unreservedly approved. Briefly, the plan contemplates the chartering by the government of a financial institution to be known as the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States, with capital stock of \$100,000,000. The charter would extend for fifty years and the head office would be in Washington. As soon as an act is passed providing for the establishment of this institution, the President is to appoint a committee to be designated as the "Federal Reserve Bank Organization." This committee will divide the country into twelve commercial districts, and designate one city in each district as the seat of a branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, with the responsibility of organization. The stock of the Federal Reserve Bank may either be subscribed for entirely by the government with funds raised by the sale of bonds, or offered for public subscription, the success of each subscription to be insured by requiring all national banks to be liable for the purchase of their pro rata proportion of any stock not taken by the public. This stock is to have no voting power.

This plan differs from the administration bill in that it eliminates the banks from participation in the administration of the system. In the pending bill the banks would own the stock and elect six of the nine directors of each of the regional reserve banks which would issue currency, make rediscounts and hold bank reserves under control of the federal reserve board. It differs from the so-called Aldrich plan in that the latter provided for a central and subsidiary banks owned and controlled by the member banks themselves. Under the Vanderlip plan, in full operation, the government through a board of seven members appointed for a term of seven years at salaries of \$15,000 or \$17,500, would establish a banking house with all power as to the issue of money, the rediscounting of commercial paper, and the concentration of the reserve gold of the country.

The scheme will immediately be subject to objection on the ground that it puts the national government into the banking business where many thousands of thoughtful people never want to see it, and that it can offer no adequate protection against the tendency of governmental matters to pass under political control. Possibly the prejudice against government banking might be overcome and possibly sufficient safeguards might be provided for the prevention of political interference with the affairs of a government bank, but it will, we take it, require considerable time to change the drift of sentiment in either respect. The present currency bill is far from being perfect, but thus far it has been the aim of its friends to avoid as far as possible the two prominent objectionable features in the Vanderlip proposal—the involving of the government too deeply in private business and the risk of having the financial business of the country unduly influenced or upset at every change of administration.

### Restoring the Historic Monuments

THE space and prominence which the Monitor has given to the work of restoring Old Congress hall of Philadelphia to its original condition will, we believe, find appreciation throughout the world. Old Congress hall is now, in its general appearance, where it was when it housed the federal Legislature in the first decade of the republic. After undergoing many alterations, some of them believed to be necessary, some believed to be for the better, the building, both as to exterior and interior, had become greatly changed. Those engaged in the work of restoring it, we are told, found it almost too plain to be classic, but they rose above all temptation, as have Bostonians in the restoration of their Old State House and Old South church, until now the building, no matter what it may lack in other respects, has the priceless attraction of looking as it looked in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

It is regrettable that the better sense of men and women did not come into play earlier in connection with the treatment of historic monuments. This is a subject in which the entire civilized world has common ground for sympathy. If these monuments had been more generally preserved, and if those preserved had only been preserved as they were handed down by the past, the world today would have treasures of value defying all computation.

Such monuments as remain are being guarded more jealously today than ever before. There is more genuine popular respect for them. Their worth in education, their power of inspiration, is better understood. It is recognized that even in the material world there are some things that money cannot replace, and this in itself conveys a wholesome lesson.

FAMILIAR as is the appeal to business men to interest themselves in politics, the need is so great and the response so partial that every new utterance of the call deserves an echo. The Monitor recognized the warrant for the reiteration in the attention it gave recently to the address before the State Business Men's Association of Connecticut by its president, Samuel E. Vincent. His was of the type of advice that both the public, in its varied need, and the business man, in his particular preparation for aiding in public causes, have a duty to encourage. The address supported the appeal by its own clear and practical and vigorous discussion of such questions as the duty of public utilities commissions doing thoroughly the work that is assigned them, the condition of public institutions, which offered some ground for criticism, and the financial side of the state highway building, which was shown not to be free from fault. These are precisely the kind of questions business men are prepared to deal with and the bulk of the blunders and inefficiencies of the public services may be ascribed to the lack of the application to them of the judgment and honor that is stored in private business offices.

There are phases in the development of public policies that may be said to depend upon the un-business men. There is room for the charge upon official conduct and for the building of theories of

### Back to Government Bank Scheme

reform by the man with no investments. Legislation would stagnate if it were left to the hands of men who were only familiar with the counsels of the directors' room. There are constant disappointments in business men elected to the Legislature on the supposition that having conducted their own affairs prudently they will be highly serviceable in helping direct those of the state. The freer lance of the young, professional fellow is more effective here. But it needs its foil. The balance of judgment is to be attained only as it is supplied by the averaging of experience and the compromises of diverse habits of thinking. Beyond the legislative stage, for the holding of wisely created officials to right conduct, the reinforcement of the business man's support of right and resolute conduct and well reasoned criticism of inefficiency and indifference is of all things in the public affairs of the day the most needed.

Comparison of the standards of private business and public conduct might not be altogether comforting to the citizen who likes to think of government as the perfection of orderliness and effectiveness. To what source would reason turn for the correction of the defects, the extravagances, the wastes, the deficiencies of public administration, if not to the men who stand for their opposite in their own daily affairs?

TRADE conditions throughout the world have undergone so many changes within a decade that it is found that countries which have been known as exporters of specific commodities in many cases are now obliged to purchase large quantities of the identical products which formerly constituted a principal basis of revenue. Some of the north Atlantic states have for some years been obliged to buy cereal products where these are more plentiful. Recently South America has been shipping much corn to New York and ports further south. Now comes the information that Galveston is awaiting three grain cargoes as forerunners for many more cargoes of corn from the Argentine Republic. Texas is evidently in need of this corn, or the Lone Star state would not go so far from home to buy it.

With the removal of the duty that existed under the old tariff law, corn from the Argentine can be imported into the United States at about 14 cents less per bushel than it costs in Texas. The 600,000 bushels of corn now on their way from Buenos Aires are interesting grain men to a considerable extent. But aside from the immediate necessity of getting the product into Texas, and the effect it may have on the future corn cultivation throughout the United States South, there is something else to be considered in this connection. It is barely possible that this northward movement of Argentine corn may prove of value in furthering the cattle industry of the southern states—an enterprise which could find general support because of the apparent success that would attend a more thorough attention to stock raising as a business.

Texas could almost afford to give up its claim as a corn country to be known more generally as a cattle country. It may be that the temporary drought in the Texas corn belt has been the cause for this sudden present desire to get the Argentine article. It is somewhat difficult to look at Texas as apart from what constitutes a great corn commonwealth, but if the farmers see it is to their advantage to go in for beef, and if there comes a further desire to follow up the cattle development by the establishment of abattoirs on a large scale in Texas, it would appear as if the country would eventually profit by a more plentiful supply of meat. At the present time Argentina grows prosperous by selling its surplus beef product to less plentifully supplied countries. Texas ranchmen could find all the market they would want in the states north of the Rio Grande.

THE platform of the recent Mohonk conference touched upon Porto Rican affairs, urging continuing supervision of the United States, looking forward "toward some form of complete self-government under the American flag, and granting of full American citizenship." This accorded with the views of Americans present at the conference who had a special knowledge of insular conditions and the possibilities of the islanders and also with those of the only native disputant whose opinions were set before the conference in a carefully wrought out paper. Peculiarly significant in connection with the argument of the former speaker of the Porto Rican Assembly, was his immediate exclusion of the plan of statehood within the Union as any basis for possible settlement of issues that grow more, rather than less, acute as time goes on.

From the Porto Rican as well as the United States standpoint that plan has no merit. It calls for a preliminary assimilation of the Porto Rican to new social, religious and political ideals which he does not care to make. What is desired is an autonomous state of insular home rule carrying with it citizenship in the nation so as to insure to Porto Ricans journeying abroad all the rights and privileges of Americanism. In return for this the United States shall gladly have every concession and right to all privileges that will insure her assertion of military power and protection of her economic, diplomatic and international interests in the Caribbean.

The wise Porto Rican allows no abstract principle of liberty to cloud his judgment on the issue of protection of the island by the United States, and such use by this nation of its sovereignty as is necessary for defensive purposes. Where he is insistent for liberty is in respect to those matters which have to do with purely insular affairs.

PERHAPS the theater magnate who proposes to establish the dollar seat in New York would do better with a more fashionable sort of price. Let him try posting a sign for seats: "Were \$2.50, now \$1.17."

HOUSTON, Tex., under its new charter may, as a municipality, go into any kind of business. The probabilities are, however, that it will confine itself closely to the business of being a good city to live in.

EVEN if you take your aigrette out of the United States you may not bring it back. Here is one law, at least, that is unbending.

SIAM'S endorsement of Mr. Bryan helps to offset the other attitude of some of his countrymen in the banking business.

### What Argentine Corn Means to Texas

### Porto Rican Autonomy Urged